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THE SCOTTISH NATURALIST

Founded 1871

A Journal of Scottish Natural History

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The *Scottish Naturalist*, now published by the Scottish Natural History Library, is an independent journal primarily devoted to the study of Scottish natural history. It was founded in 1871 by Dr. F. Buchanan White, of Perthshire, and in 1988 completed one hundred years of publication. For a summary of the record of publication, see the inside back cover.

Although the journal's main interests have always centred on the history and distribution of Scottish fauna and flora, it is prepared to publish contributions on the many aspects of Scottish natural science embraced by its title, including Zoology, Botany, Geology, History, Geography, Medicine and the allied sciences, Archaeology, and the Environment.

All papers and notes for publication, or books for review, should be sent to the Editors at the Scottish Natural History Library, Foremount House, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire PA10 2EZ.

Contributions should be clearly written; whenever possible they should be typed, double-spaced, on one side of the paper, with adequate margins, and should try to conform to the general style and arrangement of papers and notes in the current number of the journal. Maps, diagrams and graphs should be drawn in black ink on white unlined paper. Photographs should be on glossy paper. Proofs of all contributions will be sent to authors and should be returned without delay.

Authors of papers, but not of short notes, will receive thirty reprints in covers free of charge. Additional reprints may be ordered, at cost, when the proofs are returned.

The *Scottish Naturalist* is usually published three times a year. The standard annual subscription is £35.00, which should be sent to the Editors at the Library address. Members of recognised natural history organisations, however, can receive the *Scottish Naturalist* at a greatly reduced subscription; for details apply to the Editors.

THE SCOTTISH NATURALIST

Founded 1871

A Journal of Scottish Natural History

With which is incorporated *The Annals of Scottish Natural History*
and *The Western Naturalist*

107th Year

1995

CONTENTS

1995 - Part 1

- The New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1834-45:
Correct Publication Dates of the Parish Accounts**
By Dr. J.A. Gibson 3-52
- The Marine Fauna of the St. Kilda Archipelago**
By Mr. J.R. Ellis, Mr. P.S. Cadman, Dr. S.B. Piertney and
Mr. D.L. Geiger 53-70
- Increase of the Lesser Rorqual in the Clyde Faunal Area**
By Dr. J.A. Gibson 71-73
- Notes on the Bumble-bees of the Cumbrae Islands**
By Dr. J.A. Gibson 75-81

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THE NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND, 1834-45: CORRECT PUBLICATION DATES OF THE PARISH ACCOUNTS

By J.A. GIBSON

*Representative for Scotland,
Society for the History of Natural History*

Introduction

There have been three Statistical Accounts of Scotland; the first, called the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, of the 1790s (frequently, although somewhat incorrectly, referred to as the [*Old*] *Statistical Account*); the second, called the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, from 1834 to 1845; and the *Third Statistical Account of Scotland*, from 1951 to 1992, just completed after over forty years in progress.

These three Statistical Accounts provide us with a unique series of reference works for research into so many aspects of our country's historical past and development. To the best of my knowledge, nothing quite like them exists for any other country in the world, and taken together they provide a matchless comparable record of all aspects of Scotland and Scottish life over the past two centuries.

Correct dating is vital for all historical research, but is particularly so for investigations into natural science, where questions of priority can arise. There is no difficulty in dating items in the original *Statistical Account*, or the *Third Statistical Account*, but dating of the *New Statistical Account* has frequently become confused, because of the various forms in which the *New Statistical Account* was made available to the public. This is particularly unfortunate, since it is the *New Statistical Account* which contains far and away the most important natural history information. These historical bibliographical notes are therefore offered in the hope that they may redress any previous errors and ensure that future references to natural history material in the *New Statistical Account* are correctly dated.

THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

The original *Statistical Account* of the 1790s was a remarkable production, the brain-child of an inspired Sir John Sinclair, who did something very simple, but like so many strokes of genius this very simple thing had never been done before.

Pioneer Survey

Sir John asked all the local parish ministers throughout Scotland to provide him with information on as many aspects of their respective parishes as possible, and then he published the results. This, however, was no easy task. Sir John commenced the work in May 1790 by sending every parish minister a Query, which asked three pages of questions "laid down for drawing up the Statistical Account of their respective Parishes". Many ministers replied very quickly, but several subsequent Queries had to be sent "to the deficient Clergy", and Sir John had to overcome many delays and difficulties, including initial suspicion and even hostility. In fact, during the first two years of the survey he wrote "many thousand" letters.

Original Aim

On the publication of the first volume, Sir John wrote, on 25th May 1791, that his "original idea was, to have drawn up from their returns a general Statistical view of North Britain, without any particular reference to Parochial districts. But I found such merit and ability, and so many useful facts and important observations in the answers which were sent me, that I could not think of depriving the Clergy of the credit they were entitled to derive from such laborious exertions; and I was thence induced to give the Work to the Public in its present shape".

Because of the very pioneer nature of the survey, Sir John just had to present what was provided by each minister, edited as closely as possible into a uniform format, so apart from the basic ecclesiastical and social descriptions of each parish, these parish accounts varied enormously, depending on the particular knowledge and interests of each minister, which was perfectly understandable.

Statistical

Sir John defined Statistical as "an inquiry into the state of a country, for the purpose of ascertaining the quantum of happiness enjoyed by its inhabitants, and the means of its future improvement", and the name remained in use over the next two hundred years.

Format

The first *Statistical Account* was published in twenty-one volumes (originally in stiffened paper or cardboard light-blue covers with paper, partly handwritten, spine-labels) between 1791 and 1799. Each volume, containing approximately

550-650 pages, was published as soon as sufficient material had arrived to fill a volume.

"It would have been more desirable to have had the accounts of the different Parishes arranged by Presbyteries or Counties, for the purpose of connexion, and to prevent repetition, where the circumstances of the different districts were nearly similar. But it was not to be expected that complete information respecting any one of the larger divisions of the Kingdom, could at once be obtained".

The various parish accounts were therefore issued more or less just in the order in which they were received, with no attempt made to collect the parishes into counties.

Eventually, "on the 1st day of January 1798, or seven years, seven months, and seven days, from the commencement of the attempt", Sir John was able to announce proudly that every parish in Scotland had been covered "without a single one being omitted", and the final two volumes contained additions and corrections, an index to all parishes, and surprisingly comprehensive indexes to all subjects. Collectively, these twenty-one volumes give us a wonderful picture of all parts of our country at the end of the 18th century, with information ranging widely over many different fields.

Agriculture

Progress in agricultural developments and animal husbandry in Scotland had received great impetus at the end of the 18th century, as witness the series of volumes, each on a *General View of the Agriculture.....* of most of the Scottish counties, "drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement" during the 1790s. These volumes clearly stimulated interest in agriculture and related subjects, particularly in the rural (by far the majority) parishes of Scotland. It is therefore not surprising that many parish accounts in the first *Statistical Account* made reference to agricultural activities, game preservation or, where appropriate in coastal parishes, local fishing industries. These contributions are sometimes of importance.

Natural History

With regard to natural history *per se*, however, the majority of parishes gave no separate natural history notes of any real consequence, although some did provide important information, for which it is always well worth searching, and the

occasional parish gave simply outstanding natural history notes for the period, e.g. Luss, which have remained of considerable historical value even up to the present day.

THE THIRD STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

Publication of the *Third Statistical Account* commenced in 1951, published firstly by Messrs Oliver and Boyd, then by Collins, followed by the Scottish Council for Social Science, and eventually the Scottish Academic Press. The individual county volumes were issued at very irregular intervals, and not in sequence according to the volume numbering, as each of the publishers gave up for various reasons and others took their place. All told, however, thirty-one county volumes were published, between 1951 and 1992, which completed the series as originally planned and announced. This was a considerable achievement, in the face of the various publishing difficulties, but it is very unfortunate that publication of the entire series took over forty years, thus precluding uniformity.

Format

For those interested in the best traditions of Scottish book publishing, and who appreciate the desirability and importance of long series of historical and scientific books and journals appearing in uniform size, it is also heartening to be able to report that prompt action was taken to ensure that all remaining volumes in the *Third Statistical Account* continued to be published in the correct size, i.e. the uniform size which has applied to all volumes of the three Statistical Accounts since the start, and that there was no repetition of the simply appalling set of circumstances which led to three volumes being issued in a format a full quarter of an inch smaller than the 150 parts and volumes published over the past two hundred years.

Natural History

The *Third Statistical Account* (or at least a good many of the volumes) had most of the proffered natural history notes edited out of the parish accounts because of lack of space (although some of these natural history accounts were later issued separately). This was possibly understandable, since compared to the pioneer days of the *New Statistical Account* a century previously, fairly detailed accounts of local natural history were now available for many parts of Scotland. Unfortunately, however, any natural history notes which remain in the *Third Statistical Account* are of extremely variable quality. Some are excellent summaries, but others are quite inadequate or even blatantly inaccurate, apparently

because of lack of knowledge or proper background research. In general, therefore, it is wiser to ignore completely all natural history in the *Third Statistical Account*.

It can therefore be seen that, with a few notable exceptions, the *Statistical Account* and *Third Statistical Account* (for quite different reasons) should not largely concern the research worker in Scottish natural science. The *New Statistical Account* of 1834-1845, however, is a very different matter indeed.

THE NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

Following on the highly successful publication of the original *Statistical Account*, some thirty years later it was decided to repeat the exercise. This was sponsored by the Society instituted in Scotland for the Benefit of the Sons and Daughters of the Clergy. "The profits, as well as the property, of the former Account were generously assigned to this Society by Sir John Sinclair". The Society appointed a Superintending Committee to oversee the undertaking, which ultimately resulted in a new edition of the original *Statistical Account* called the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, issued in parts from 1834 to 1845.

In general terms this followed the pattern originated by Sir John Sinclair, but there were some significant differences.

Format

From the start, the clear aim was eventually to issue the *New Statistical Account* in a series of county volumes, and towards this end the individual parish accounts were given separate page numberings which were continued throughout each county. The various parish accounts were again published more or less in the order in which they were received (with some exceptions), but page numbers were kept separate for each county, for subsequent collation. Thus the original published quarterly parts might contain several parish accounts, each with separate pagination, and not, as in the original *Statistical Account* volumes, continuous pagination regardless of contents. This 'county' pagination was retained unchanged throughout all three formats of the *New Statistical Account*.

Again, as in the *Statistical Account*, virtually all the basic parish accounts were written, or edited, by the parish ministers, but this time there were also fairly frequent contributions by, or references to assistance from, the local doctors, schoolmasters, or landowners, who possessed specialised knowledge. To some extent this was the result of the fairly detailed questionnaire distributed to all the

parish ministers by the Superintending Committee, in an attempt to achieve a high degree of uniformity, with a request that parish accounts in the *New Statistical Account* should follow certain standard lines. As with the original *Statistical Account*, however, not all ministers were able to adhere to this.

Natural History

From the point of view of natural history, however, there was a very important difference. Interest in agriculture had been stimulated by the publication of the series of Agricultural Surveys in the 1790s, and a second series issued more or less during the first decade of the 1800s further stimulated this interest. Almost certainly as a follow-on from this, by the 1830s-1840s natural history was rapidly emerging as a subject of considerable interest in its own right. The first-ever natural history society to be established anywhere in the world, the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, was founded in 1771, and before 1850 at least four local Scottish natural history societies, happily still in existence today, had also been established - Berwickshire (1831), Moray (1836), Orkney (1837), and Renfrewshire (1847). Other local natural history societies, also still in existence, soon followed. It is significant that a request for natural history information was one of the items specifically included in the leaflet circulated to the ministers by the Superintending Committee.

When the time came to prepare the parish accounts for the *New Statistical Account*, therefore, a substantial number of the parish ministers, sometimes with other local skilled assistance (as above), were able to provide accounts of local natural history which were sometimes remarkably knowledgeable for the time and represented genuine pioneer recording work of high quality. It is not too much to say that, for many parts of our country, the first significant account of the natural history of the area appeared in the *New Statistical Account*, and any subsequent work which did not go back to consult the *New Statistical Account* would be substantially deficient or under-researched. It is therefore clearly very important to establish the precise dates of publication.

Dating Problems

Unfortunately, as mentioned earlier, this has frequently caused difficulties and confusion in the past, because of the various forms in which the *New Statistical Account* was made available, and dating has so often been incorrectly quoted.

The *New Statistical Account* was published in three formats:

1. First Edition:
- 52 quarterly parts, from 1834 to 1845.

2. First Reissue:
 - 33 separate county volumes, from 1841 to 1845.
3. Second Reissue:
 - 15 collected county volumes, in 1845.

The page numbers allocated to the various parishes in the original 52 parts remained unchanged throughout all three formats, so there is no problem with pagination, but the original publication dates of the parish accounts can be up to ten years earlier than the dates of the later reissues, so it is important to consider each of the three formats in detail.

The Scottish Natural History Library is fortunate in possessing complete sets of all three formats of the *New Statistical Account* in their original state.

N.S.A. First Edition; 52 separate parts, 1834 to 1845

The original publication of the *New Statistical Account* was in the form of 52 separate parts, issued more or less quarterly between March 1834 and October 1845. The parts were buff-coloured paper-back, each containing some 250 pages, with the final part more than double this size, since it also included the Report of the Superintending Committee, Alphabetical List of Parishes, General Index, and Title-Pages &c.

Each part usually contained sections of several counties, with each county section including the accounts of several parishes, numbered consecutively within each county section with a view to ultimate collection into county volumes. This pagination remained unchanged throughout the two subsequent versions.

Each parish account gave the date of writing, plus the date of any later revision, and these, too, remained unchanged throughout the subsequent reissues. This dating is interesting, but only the date of actual publication is conclusive for future reference work, and these publication dates (month and year) are given on the front cover (and spine) of each of the 52 original parts.

To the best of my knowledge, these actual publication dates appeared only on the original 52 parts, and were not repeated anywhere in the later reissued versions, although the dates of writing or revision were retained. To obtain the correct dates of publication, therefore, reference must be made to the original 52 paper-back parts.

The first of these parts, published in March 1834, commenced with a seven-page Advertisement, setting out what the Superintending Committee hoped to achieve, and with remarkable perception they stated that they "do not hesitate to announce, that they now present not merely a new Statistical Account, but, in a great measure, the Statistical Account of a new country". Unfortunately, this initial Advertisement was not included in any of the later county volumes nor in the final 15-volume collected set issued by the Society.

The last of the original 52 parts, published in October 1845, contained a five-page final Report of the Superintending Committee (dated May 1845 and also found, along with the Alphabetical List of Parishes, at the commencement of Volume One of the 1845 15-volume collected set), and from this it is clear that the ultimate aim was eventually to reissue the complete *New Statistical Account* in two other versions - 33 separate county volumes and a set of 15 collected volumes:

"The completion of the work, which is now at hand, furnishes another occasion to the Committee of respectfully bringing the subject under the notice of the Assembly. The first Number was published in March 1834; the last Number is now at press, and will appear in the course of a few weeks.

The work is comprised in 52 Numbers, which were issued regularly at stated times of publication. The whole, with the Accounts of the different parishes brought under their respective Counties, will be bound in 15 volumes. At the same time, the collected Accounts of each of the Counties will be published in separate volumes, - an arrangement for which the great extent of the undertaking had made it necessary to provide from the commencement".

Unfortunately, taken at its face value the above Report is quite wrong, if by "Accounts of each of the Counties *will be published* in separate volumes" is implied *about to be published*, since 29 out of the 33 separate county volumes had already been published during the previous four years, 1841 to 1844 (see later). Possibly, however, simply imprecise writing of the Report was involved. It is a great pity that the Report did not go on to include the precise publication dates of the parish accounts, but presumably in those days this was not considered to be important.

The original publication dates, with the lists of contents of each part, taken from the Scottish Natural History Library's original set, are set out in Table 1, and Figure 1 illustrates the front cover of one of the original parts.

THE NEW
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT
OF
SCOTLAND,
No. XIV.

CONTAINING PART OF THE COUNTY OF RENFREW, AND
PART OF THE COUNTY OF ROXBURGH, WITH MAP OF
SUTHERLAND.

PUBLISHED IN MAY
1837.



WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, EDINBURGH; AND
THOMAS CADELL, LONDON.

PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.

Figure 1

New Statistical Account; First Edition
Front cover of original part No. 14, May 1837

Table 1**PUBLICATION DATES AND CONTENTS OF THE ORIGINAL PARTS**

Note: In the original 52 parts the names of the counties, with the spelling and conventions in use during the 1830s-1840s, were given in full in the running-titles at the top of each left-hand page; these were also the names used on the title-pages of the later individual county volumes. On the front covers of the 52 parts, however, the county names were usually shortened by the omission of '-shire'. In the following list the full county names, as given in the running-titles and on the title-pages of the county volumes, are used throughout.

For each part, the number of the part and the date of original publication are given in bold type.

1. **No. I.** **March 1834.**
 Forfarshire, part.
 Selkirkshire, complete.
 Selkirkshire, map.
2. **No. II.** **May 1834.**
 Dumfries-shire, part.
 Dumfries-shire, map.
3. **No. III.** **August 1834.**
 Peebles-shire, complete.
 Peebles-shire, map.
 Lanarkshire, part.
4. **No. IV.** **November 1834.**
 Sutherlandshire, part.
 Berwickshire, part.
 Berwickshire, map.
5. **No. V.** **February 1835.**
 Roxburghshire, part.
 Roxburghshire, map.
 Forfarshire, part.

6. **No. VI. May 1835.**
Inverness-shire, part.
Inverness-shire, map.
Berwickshire, conclusion.
7. **No. VII. August 1835.**
Lanarkshire, part.
Lanarkshire, map.
8. **No. VIII. November 1835.**
Elginshire, part.
Haddingtonshire, part.
Haddingtonshire, map.
9. **No. IX. February 1836.**
Dumfries-shire, part
Inverness-shire, part.
Elginshire and Nairnshire, map.
10. **No. X. May 1836.**
Renfrewshire, part.
Renfrewshire, map.
Fifeshire, part.
11. **No. XI. August 1836.**
Banffshire, part.
Banffshire, map.
Lanarkshire, part.
12. **No. XII. November 1836.**
Ross and Cromarty, part.
Ross and Cromarty, map.
Forfarshire, part.
13. **No. XIII. February 1837.**
Haddingtonshire, part.
Fifeshire, part.

- Fifeshire and Kinross-shire, map.
14. **No. XIV. May 1837.**
Renfrewshire, part.
Roxburghshire, part.
Sutherlandshire, map.
15. **No. XV. August 1837.**
Perthshire, part.
Perthshire, map.
Clackmannanshire, map.
16. **No. XVI. November 1837.**
Ayrshire, part.
Ayrshire, map.
17. **No. XVII. February 1838.**
Fifeshire, part.
Ayrshire, part.
Forfarshire, map.
18. **No. XVIII. May 1838.**
Kincardineshire, part.
Kincardineshire, map.
Dumfries-shire, conclusion.
19. **No. XIX. August 1838.**
Perthshire, part.
Wigtonshire, map.
20. **No. XX. November 1838.**
Fifeshire, part.
Roxburghshire, part.
Stirlingshire, map.
21. **No. XXI. February 1839.**
Wigtonshire, complete.

Ross and Cromarty, part.
Edinburghshire, map.

22. **No. XXII. May 1839.**

Kinross-shire, complete.
Haddingtonshire, conclusion.
Ayrshire, part.
Buteshire, map.

23. **No. XXIII. August 1839.**

Dumbartonshire, part.
Dumbartonshire, map.
Perthshire, part.

24. **No. XXIV. November 1839.**

Edinburghshire, part.
Roxburghshire, conclusion.
Orkney Islands, map.

25. **No. XXV. February 1840.**

Aberdeenshire, part.
Aberdeenshire, map.

26. **No. XXVI. May 1840.**

Lanarkshire, part.
Argyleshire, map.

27. **No. XXVII. August 1840.**

Buteshire, complete.
Ross and Cromarty, part.
Dumbartonshire, conclusion.
Linlithgowshire, map.

28. **No. XXVIII. November 1840.**

Aberdeenshire, part.
Edinburghshire, part.
Caithness-shire, map.

29. **No. XXIX. January 1841.**

Lanarkshire, conclusion.
Ross and Cromarty, conclusion.
Fifeshire, part.

30. **No. XXX. April 1841.**

Caithness-shire, complete.
Sutherlandshire, conclusion.
Shetland Islands, map.

31. **No. XXXI. May 1841.**

Inverness-shire, part.
Ayrshire, part.

32. **No. XXXII. July 1841.**

Stirlingshire, part.

33. **No. XXXIII. September 1841.**

Shetland, complete.
Renfrewshire, part.

34. **No. XXXIV. November 1841.**

Stirlingshire, conclusion.
Orkney, part.
Kirkcudbrightshire, map.

35. **No. XXXV. January 1842.**

Clackmannanshire, complete.
Renfrewshire, conclusion.
Orkney, conclusion.
Western Isles, map.

36. **No. XXXVI. March 1842.**

Inverness-shire, conclusion.
Elginshire, conclusion.

37. **No. XXXVII. May 1842.**
Ayrshire, conclusion.
Nairnshire, complete.
Renfrewshire, conclusion.
38. **No. XXXVIII. July 1842.**
Banffshire, conclusion.
Aberdeenshire, part.
39. **No. XXXIX. September 1842.**
Aberdeenshire, part.
40. **No. XL November 1842.**
Kincardineshire, conclusion.
Forfarshire, part.
41. **No. XLI. January 1843.**
Perthshire, part.
42. **No. XLII. March 1843.**
Aberdeenshire, conclusion.
43. **No. XLIII. May 1843.**
Aberdeenshire, appendix.
Forfarshire, conclusion.
Perthshire, part.
44. **No. XLIV. July 1843.**
Linlithgowshire, complete.
Perthshire, part.
45. **No. XLV. September 1843.**
Argyleshire, part.
46. **No. XLVI. November 1843.**
Edinburghshire, part.
Argyleshire, part.

47. **No. XLVII. January 1844.**
Perthshire, conclusion.
Fifeshire, part.
48. **No. XLVIII. March 1844.**
Kirkcudbrightshire, part.
Argyleshire, part.
49. **No. XLIX. June 1844.**
Kirkcudbrightshire, part.
Argyleshire, part.
Edinburghshire, part.
50. **No. L. December 1844.**
Kirkcudbrightshire, conclusion.
Argyleshire, conclusion.
Fifeshire, part.
Edinburghshire, part.
51. **No. LI. August 1845.**
Fifeshire, conclusion.
52. **No. LII. October 1845.**
Map of Scotland.
Edinburghshire, conclusion.
Report of Superintending Committee.
Alphabetical List of Parishes.
General Index.
Title-Pages &c.

N.S.A. First Reissue; 33 county volumes, 1841 to 1845

By the end of 1841, sixteen counties had been completed in the paper-back parts, and in that year fifteen of these separate county volumes were published simultaneously, with the remaining eighteen county volumes being published from 1842 to 1845 as the concluding parish accounts for each county appeared. In total, thirty-three individual county volumes were published between 1841 and 1845.

The volumes were all bound in uniform green cloth, with paper printed spine-labels; for the very thin volumes, the spine-labels were instead pasted on the front cover, with the spine left blank. All thirty-three volumes were un-numbered.

An interesting observation is that each spine-label was marked *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, with the county name below, but the actual title-page of each volume was marked *The Statistical Account of* [name of county], with the word *New* omitted. Figure 2 shows the title-page of the Renfrewshire volume.

Each title-page bears the year of issue of the particular county volume, from 1841 to 1845, but nowhere in this first reissued series do the original dates of publication of the parish accounts appear, although in every county volume a list is given showing the volume and pagination of each parish account in the original *Statistical Account*. Each volume also contains a map of the county.

Clearly the dates of original publication could also have been added perfectly easily, and it is extremely unfortunate that they were omitted, but, as already indicated, at that time presumably the actual publication dates were simply not considered to be sufficiently important.

N.S.A. Second Reissue; 15 collected county volumes, 1845

Later in 1845, all thirty-three counties were gathered together and republished as a 15-volume collected set, as previously announced in the Report of the Superintending Committee (see above). Most volumes in this set covered several counties, but there were single volumes for the larger counties of Edinburgh, Lanark, Perth and Aberdeen.

The volumes were again bound in green cloth, uniform with the first reissue, with paper printed spine-labels. They were numbered volumes 1-15 (in Roman numerals), each volume bore the date 1845 on its title-page, but this time both the spine-label and the title-page bore the name *New Statistical Account*. Figure 3

THE
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT
OF
RENFREWSHIRE.

BY

THE MINISTERS OF THE RESPECTIVE PARISHES,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

A COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE CLERGY.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH,
AND 22, PALL MALL, LONDON.
MDCCCXLII.

Figure 2

N.S.A. First Reissue; County Volumes

Title-page from Renfrewshire volume
(1842)

THE NEW
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT
OF
SCOTLAND.

BY

THE MINISTERS OF THE RESPECTIVE PARISHES, UNDER THE
SUPERINTENDENCE OF A COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SONS AND
DAUGHTERS OF THE CLERGY.

VOL. VII.

RENFREW—ARGYLE.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS,
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
MDCCCXLV.

Figure 3

N.S.A. Second Reissue; Collected Volumes

Title-page from Volume 7 (Renfrew-Argyle)

(1845)

shows the title-page of Volume 7 (Renfrew-Argyle). Again, nowhere in these volumes do the original dates of publication appear, and the lists of parishes referring back to the original *Statistical Account*, which appeared in each of the individual county volumes of the first reissue, were also omitted.

This collected county set of 1845 is far and away the commonest set of the *New Statistical Account* which is usually found. Indeed a recent survey showed that it is virtually the only version readily available for consultation in any major Scottish library, and since there is nothing in this 1845 version to indicate that it is simply a reissue, of an edition originally published in parts at a much earlier date, it is only too easy, unless one is knowledgeable about the history of Scottish natural science books and journals, to fall into the trap of assuming that all natural history in the *New Statistical Account* dates from 1845.

This is particularly unfortunate, and indeed, from tactful enquiries made over several years, it became very clear that many people (even some quite experienced in natural history work and who appreciated the importance of the *New Statistical Account*) were under the impression that the 1845 version was the only version, and were quite unaware that anything earlier existed.

This is possibly understandable. Nevertheless, the fact remains that some of the parish accounts were actually published up to ten years earlier than 1845, and deserve priority where this matters. There is no harm in referring to the 1845 reissued set in any list of references, provided one also makes the true date of publication clear in the actual text, but I have seldom seen this done.

Rarity of N.S.A. First Edition

There is no doubt that complete sets of the original 52-part edition of the *New Statistical Account* are now distinctly rare, and since the original publication dates are not repeated in the reissued versions, it is perhaps excusable that so many later research workers in Scottish natural history got the dates so wrong.

It therefore seems well worth while to set out the correct publication dates in precise detail, in an attempt to set the record straight for the future. These dates are given in Table 2, with some preliminary words of explanation

Table 2**ORIGINAL PUBLICATION DATES OF THE INDIVIDUAL PARISHES**

For each county section the following notes apply:

Heading: For each county the precise name, and spelling, is given exactly as it appears in the first edition of the *New Statistical Account* and on the title-page of the later individual county volume, with no attempt made to bring this up-to-date as in later usage. The dates given in square brackets after the name of the county are the years of the later reissues, firstly as individual and secondly as collected county volumes.

First column: The names of the individual parishes are again given precisely as they appear in the first edition, with no attempt at up-dating, even although the names of some parishes had changed slightly even by the time of the 1845 collected version.

Second column: The dates of original writing are given, with the dates of any later revision in italics. In the few cases where no date of writing is given, this is stated.

Third column: This gives the number of the part, in the 52-part first edition, where the account of the parish was first published.

Fourth column: This gives the month and year of first publication, taken from the front cover of the relevant part.

The important information, i.e. the name of the parish, the number of the original part, and the year of first publication, are given in bold type.

ABERDEENSHIRE [1843, 1845]

Aberdeen	December 1839	25	February	1840
Aberdour	1835; <i>January 1840</i>	25	February	1840
Aboyne and Glentanner	December 1842	42	March	1843
Alford	November 1840	38	July	1842
Auchindoir and Kearn	October 1840	28	November	1840
Auchterless	January 1840	25	February	1840
Belhelvie	January 1840	25	February	1840
Birse	July 1842	39	September	1842

Bourtrie	May 1842	39	September	1842
Cairnie	August 1842	42	March	1843
Chapel of Garioch	1835; 1840; <i>Aug. 1841</i>	39	September	1842
Clatt	August 1842	42	March	1843
Cluny	August 1842	42	March	1843
Coull	August 1842	42	March	1843
Crathie and Braemar	May 1842	39	September	1842
Crimond	1840; 1842	39	September	1842
Cruden	1840	42	March	1843
Culsalmond	No date	39	September	1842
Daviot	1837; <i>August 1842</i>	39	September	1842
Drumblade	January 1840	28	November	1840
Drumoak	Feb. 1840; <i>Aug. 1842</i>	42	March	1843
Dyce	January 1840	25	February	1840
Echt	July 1842	39	September	1842
Ellon	May 1841	42	March	1843
Fintray	January 1840	25	February	1840
Forgue	April 1842	39	September	1842
Foveran	1840	39	September	1842
Fraserburgh	January 1840	25	February	1840
Fyvie	Oct. 1838; <i>Feb. 1840</i>	28	November	1840
Glenbucket	October 1840	28	November	1840
Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn	July 1842	39	September	1842
Huntly	November 1842	42	March	1843
Insch	July 1842	39	September	1842
Inverury	May 1842	39	September	1842
Keig	August 1842	42	March	1843
Keithhall and Kinkell	July 1842	39	September	1842
Kemnay	July 1842	39	September	1842
Kennethmont	Nov. 1840; <i>April 1841</i>	39	September	1842
Kildrummy	September 1842	42	March	1843
Kincardine O'Niel	July 1842	39	September	1842
Kinellar	January 1840	25	February	1840
King-Edward	January 1840	25	February	1840
Kintore	No date; <i>May 1842</i>	39	September	1842
Leochel and Cushnie	March 1843	42	March	1843
Leslie	June 1842	42	March	1843
Logie-Buchan	No date; 1842	39	September	1842
Logie-Coldstone	No date	42	March	1843

Longside	Nov. 1841; <i>July 1842</i>	42	March	1843
Lonmay	1835; <i>January 1840</i>	25	February	1840
Lumphanan	January 1843	42	March	1843
Meldrum	November 1840	28	November	1840
Methlick	August 1842	42	March	1843
Midmar	No date; <i>May 1842</i>	39	September	1842
Monquhitter	June 1842	39	September	1842
Monymusk	November 1840	28	November	1840
New Deer	No date; <i>January 1840</i>	25	February	1840
Newhills	January 1840	25	February	1840
New Machar	August 1842	42	March	1843
Old Deer	January 1840	25	February	1840
Old Machar	December 1842	42	March	1843
Oyne	March 1839; <i>May '42</i>	39	September	1843
Peterculter	January 1840	25	February	1840
Peterhead	Sept. 1837; <i>Sept. 1840</i>	28	November	1840
Pitsligo	October 1840	28	November	1840
Premnay	May 1842	39	September	1842
Rathen	January 1840	28	November	1840
Rayne	October 1840	28	November	1840
Rhynie	August 1842	42	March	1843
St. Fergus	Feb. 1837; <i>Jan. 1840</i>	25	February	1840
Skene	January 1843	42	March	1843
Slains	February 1840	39	September	1842
Strathdon	April 1838; <i>April 1839;</i> <i>Dec. 1840</i>	38	July	1842
Strichen	Feb. 1840; <i>May 1842</i>	39	September	1842
Tarland and Migvie	August 1842	42	March	1843
Tarves	May 1842	39	September	1842
Tough	Dec. 1835; <i>May 1842</i>	39	September	1842
Towie	October 1840	28	November	1840
Tullynessle and Forbes	Sept. 1838; <i>Oct. 1840</i>	28	November	1840
Turriff	November 1842	42	March	1843
Tyrie	November 1842	39	September	1842
Udny	January 1840	25	February	1840
General Observations	No date	42	March	1843
Appendix	No date	42	May	1943
(College and University)				

ARGYLESHERE [1845, 1845]

Ardchattan	February 1844	48	March	1844
Ardnamurchan	1838	45	September	1843
Campbelton	November 1843	46	November	1843
Colonsay and Oransay	February 1844	49	June	1844
Craignish	No date; <i>July 1843</i>	45	September	1843
Dunoon and Kilmun	No date	49	June	1844
Gicha and Cara	October 1843	46	November	1843
Glassary	November 1844	50	December	1844
Glenurchy and Inishail	August 1843	45	September	1843
Inverary	July 1843	45	September	1843
Inverchaolain	July 1843	45	September	1843
Jura	October 1843	49	June	1844
Kilbrandon and Kilchattan	July 1843	45	September	1843
Kilcalmonell and Kilberry	October 1843	46	November	1843
Kilchoman	1839; <i>1844</i>	49	June	1844
Kilchrenan and Dalavich	April 1843	46	November	1843
Kildalton	April 1844	49	June	1844
Kilfinan	April 1843	46	November	1843
Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen	1842; <i>September 1843</i>	45	September	1843
Killarow and Kilmeny	April 1843	49	June	1844
Killean and Kilchenzie	No date; <i>October 1843</i>	46	November	1843
Kilmadan	June 1844	49	June	1844
Kilmartin	March 1844	49	June	1844
Kilmore and Kilbride	January 1843	48	March	1844
Kilninian and Kilmore	September 1843	46	November	1843
Kilninver and Kilmelfort	1843	45	September	1843
Lismore and Appin	1841	45	September	1843
Lochgoil-head and Kilmorich	December 1844	50	December	1844
Lochgoil-head and Kilmorich, Addendum	January 1845	50	January	1845
Morvern	August 1843	45	September	1843
Muckairn	February 1844	48	March	1844
North Knapdale	April 1844	49	June	1844
Saddell and Skipness	November 1843	46	November	1843
Salen	September 1843	46	November	1843
Southend	November 1843	46	November	1843
South Knapdale	1840	45	September	1843

Strachur and Stralachlan	July 1843	45	September	1843
Tiree and Coll	March 1840; <i>Aug. 1843</i>	45	September	1843
Tobermory	September 1843	46	November	1843
Torosay	August 1843	46	November	1843
Ulva	September 1843	46	November	1843
General Observations	No date	50	January	1845

AYRSHIRE [1842, 1845]

Ardrossan	July 1837	16	November	1837
Auchinleck	September 1837	17	February	1838
Ayr	July 1837	16	November	1837
Ballantrae	April 1836	17	February	1838
Barr	September 1837	17	February	1838
Beith	May 1839	31	May	1841
Colmonell	October 1838	22	May	1839
Coylton	December 1841	37	May	1842
Craigie	February 1842	37	May	1842
Dailly	September 1837	16	February	1838
Dalmellington	September 1837	16	February	1838
Dalry	June 1836	17	November	1837
Dalrymple	September 1837	17	November	1837
Dreghorn	November 1838	22	May	1839
Dundonald	December 1841	37	May	1842
Dunlop	Jan. 1836; <i>Sept. 1837</i>	16	November	1837
Fenwick	February 1842	37	May	1842
Galston	July 1837	16	November	1837
Girvan	September 1837	17	February	1838
Irvine	November, 1841	37	May	1842
Kilbirnie	Feb. 1840; <i>Dec. 1841</i>	37	May	1842
Kilmarnock	March 1839	22	May	1839
Kilmaurs	January 1842	37	May	1942
Kilwinning	April 1842	37	May	1942
Kirkmichael	October 1838	22	May	1839
Kirkoswald	February 1842	37	May	1842
Largs	April 1842	37	May	1842
Loudon	March 1842	37	May	1842
Mauchline	July 1837	16	November	1837
Maybole	September 1837	17	February	1838

Monkton and Prestwick	1832; 1837	16	November	1837
Muirkirk	July 1837	16	November	1837
New Cumnock	November 1838	22	May	1839
Newton-on-Ayr	May 1837	16	November	1837
Ochiltree	July 1837	16	November	1837
Old Cumnock	November 1837	17	February	1838
Riccarton	November 1839	31	May	1841
St. Quivox	1831; <i>July 1837</i>	16	November	1837
Sorn	July 1837	16	November	1837
Stair	December 1841	37	May	1842
Stevenston	September 1837	17	February	1838
Stewarton	April 1840; <i>Jan. 1842</i>	37	May	1842
Straiton	April 1837; <i>Oct. 1837</i>	17	February	1838
Symington	March 1839	31	May	1841
Torbolton	January 1842	37	May	1842
West Kilbride	September 1837	16	November	1837
General Observations	No date	37	May	1842

BANFFSHIRE [1842, 1845]

Aberlour	July 1836	11	August	1836
Alvah	1837; <i>February 1842</i>	38	July	1842
Banff	July 1836	11	August	1836
Boharm	June 1842	38	July	1842
Boindie	Dec. 1839; <i>March 1842</i>	38	July	1842
Botriphnie	1841	38	July	1842
Cabrach	March 1842	38	July	1842
Cullen	May 1842	38	July	1842
Deskford	August 1836	11	August	1836
Fordyce	February 1842	38	July	1842
Forglen	July 1836	11	August	1836
Gamrie	March 1842	38	July	1842
Gartly	July 1836	11	August	1836
Grange	March 1842	38	July	1842
Glass	March 1842	38	July	1842
Inveraven	August 1836	11	August	1836
Inverkeithney	March 1842	38	July	1842
Keith	July 1842	38	July	1842
Kirkmichael	April 1842	38	July	1842

Marnoch	June 1842	38	July	1842
Mortlach	July 1836	11	August	1836
Ordiquhill	July 1836	11	August	1836
Rathven	March 1842	38	July	1842
Rothiemay	March 1842	38	July	1842
General Observations	No date	38	July	1842

BERWICKSHIRE [1841, 1845]

Abbey St. Bathans	July 1834	4	November	1834
Ayton	July 1834	4	November	1834
Bunkle and Preston	July 1834	4	November	1834
Channelkirk	June 1834	4	November	1834
Chirnside	June 1834	4	November	1834
Cockburnspath and Old Cambus	December 1834	6	May	1835
Coldingham	November 1834	6	May	1835
Coldstream	August 1834	6	May	1835
Cranshaws	July 1834	4	November	1834
Dunse	August 1834	6	May	1835
Earlston	June 1834	4	November	1835
Eccles	No date; <i>May 1834</i>	4	November	1834
Edrom	November 1834	6	May	1835
Eyemouth	January 1835	6	May	1835
Fogo	August 1834	6	May	1835
Foulden	October 1834	6	May	1835
Gordon	June 1834	4	November	1834
Greenlaw	March 1834	4	November	1834
Hutton	July 1834	4	November	1834
Ladykirk	August 1834	6	May	1835
Langton	August 1834	6	May	1835
Lauder	December 1833	4	November	1834
Legerwood	February 1835	6	May	1835
Longformacus and Ellim	June 1834	4	November	1834
Merton	June 1834	4	November	1834
Mordington	February 1835	6	May	1835
Nenthorn	August 1834	6	May	1835
Polwarth	July 1834	6	May	1835
Swinton and Simprin	No date; <i>August 1834</i>	6	May	1835

Westruther	June 1834	4	November	1834
Whitsome and Hilton	July 1834	4	November	1834
General Observations	No date	6	May	1835

BUTESHIRE [1841, 1845]

Cumbray	May 1840	27	August	1840
Kilbride	Jan. 1837; <i>April 1840</i>	27	August	1840
Kilmorie	May 1840	27	August	1840
Kingarth	June 1840	27	August	1840
Rothsay	June 1840	27	August	1840
General Observations	No date	27	August	1840

CAITHNESS-SHIRE [1841, 1845]

Bower	October 1840	30	April	1841
Canisbay	October 1840	30	April	1841
Dunnet	October 1840	30	April	1841
Halkirk	1834; <i>October 1840</i>	30	April	1841
Latheron	October 1840	30	April	1841
Olrick	October 1840	30	April	1841
Reay	July 1840	30	April	1841
Thurso	October 1840	30	April	1841
Watten	October 1840	30	April	1841
Wick	March 1841	30	April	1841
General Observations	No date	30	April	1841

CLACKMANNANSHIRE [1842, 1845]

Alloa	Dec. 1840; <i>Sept. 1841</i>	35	January	1842
Clackmannan	November 1841	35	January	1842
Dollar	October 1841	35	January	1842
Tillicoultry	September 1841	35	January	1842
General Observations	No date	35	January	1842

DUMBARTONSHIRE [1841, 1845]

Arrochar	March 1839	23	August	1839
Bonhill	July 1840	27	August	1840
Cardross	No date; <i>Feb. 1839</i>	23	August	1839
Cumbernauld	April 1839	23	August	1839
Dumbarton	February 1839	23	August	1839
Kilmarnock	July 1839	27	August	1840
New Kilpatrick	1835; <i>February 1839</i>	23	August	1839
Old Kilpatrick	1836; <i>February 1839</i>	23	August	1839
Kirkintilloch	June 1839	23	August	1839
Luss	June 1839	23	August	1839
Roseneath	May 1839	23	August	1839
Row	January 1839	23	August	1839
General Observations	No date	27	August	1840

DUMFRIES-SHIRE [1841, 1845]

Annan	December 1837	18	May	1838
Applegarth and Sibbaldbie	March 1834	2	May	1834
Caerlaverock	October 1835	9	February	1836
Canonbie	February 1836	9	February	1836
Closeburn	January 1834	2	May	1834
Cummertrees	March 1834	2	May	1834
Dalton	October 1835	9	February	1836
Dornock	September 1833	2	May	1834
Dryfesdale	January 1836	9	February	1836
Dumfries	September 1833	2	May	1834
Dunscore	October 1835	9	February	1836
Durisdeer	October 1835	9	February	1836
Eskdalemuir	No date	9	February	1836
Ewes	November 1835	9	February	1836
Glencairn	October 1835	9	February	1836
Graitney	No date; <i>March 1834</i>	2	May	1834
Hoddam	March 1834	2	May	1834
Holywood	December 1837	18	May	1838
Hutton and Corrie	1836	18	May	1838
Johnstone	February 1834	2	May	1834
Keir	January 1836	9	February	1836
Kirkconnell	October 1835	9	February	1836

Kirkmahoe	January 1834	2	May	1834
Kirkmichael	January 1834	2	May	1834
Kirkpatrick-Fleming	February 1834	2	May	1834
Kirkpatrick-Juxta	February 1834	2	May	1834
Langholm	November 1835	9	February	1836
Lochmaben	October 1835	9	February	1836
Middlebie	July 1831; <i>Oct. 1835</i>	9	February	1836
Moffat	January 1834	2	May	1834
Morton	January 1834	2	May	1834
Mouswald	January 1836	9	February	1836
Penpont	February 1836	9	February	1836
Ruthwell	March 1834	2	May	1834
St. Mungo	February 1834	2	May	1834
Sanquhar	October 1835	9	February	1836
Tinwald and Trailflat	January 1834	2	May	1834
Torthorwald	December 1833	2	May	1834
Tundergarth	February 1834	2	May	1834
Tynron	February 1836	9	February	1836
Wamphray	No date; <i>Feb. 1834</i>	2	May	1834
Westerkirk	November 1835	9	February	1836
General Observations	No date	18	May	1838

EDINBURGHSHIRE [1845, 1845]

Borthwick	October 1839	24	November	1839
Carrington	July 1845	52	October	1845
Cockpen	July 1845	52	October	1845
Colinton	Nov. 1838; <i>Oct. 1839</i>	24	November	1839
Corstorphine	October 1839	28	November	1840
Cramond	May 1845	52	October	1845
Cranston	October 1839	24	November	1839
Crichton	August 1839	24	November	1839
Currie	March 1845	52	October	1845
Dalkeith	November 1844	50	December	1844
Duddingston	No date; <i>August 1843</i>	46	November	1843
Edinburgh	No date	52	October	1845
Fala and Soutra	November 1844	50	December	1844
Glencross	May 1843	46	November	1843
Heriot	October 1839	24	November	1839

Inveresk	October 1839	28	November	1840
Kirkliston	October 1839	24	November	1844
Kirknewton	May 1844	49	June	1844
Lasswade	June 1843	46	November	1843
Leith	July 1845	52	October	1845
Liberton	March 1839; <i>Aug. 1839</i>	24	November	1839
Mid-Calder	No date	46	November	1843
Newbattle	September 1839	24	November	1839
Newton	February 1845`	52	October	1845
Penicuik	1836; <i>July 1839</i>	24	November	1839
Ratho	October 1839	24	November	1839
Roslin	June 1843	46	November	1843
Stow	1839; <i>November '43</i>	46	November	1843
Temple	August 1839	24	November	1839
West Calder	1841	28	November	1840

ELGINSHIRE [1842, 1845]

Abernethy	September 1835	8	November	1835
Alves	October 1835	8	November	1839
Bellie	January 1842	36	March	1842
Birnie	September 1835	8	November	1835
Dollas or Dallas	February 1842	36	March	1842
Drainie	February 1842	36	March	1842
Duffus	April 1835	8	November	1835
Duthil	February 1838	36	March	1842
Dyke and Moy	March 1842	36	March	1842
Edenkillie	February 1842	36	March	1842
Elgin	April 1835	8	November	1835
Forres	February 1842	36	March	1842
Kinloss	February 1842	36	March	1842
Knockando	August 1835	8	November	1835
New Spynie	October 1835	8	November	1835
Rafford	March 1842	36	March	1842
Roths	March 1842	36	March	1842
Rothiemurchus	February 1842	36	March	1842
St. Andrews Lhanbryd	April 1835	8	November	1835
Speymouth	June 1835	8	November	1835

Urquhart	April 1835	8	November	1835
General Observations	No date	36	March	1842
FIFESHIRE [1845, 1845]				
Abbotshall	No date; <i>April 1836</i>	10	May	1836
Abdie	March 1836	10	May	1836
Abercrombie	January 1837	13	February	1837
Aberdour	February 1843	47	January	1844
Anstruther Easter	January 1837	13	February	1837
Anstruther Wester	November 1838	20	November	1838
Auchterderran	No date; <i>May 1836</i>	13	February	1837
Auchtermuchty	January 1843	47	January	1844
Auchtertool	November 1836	13	February	1837
Ballingry	December 1837	17	February	1838
Balmerino	February 1838	20	November	1838
Beath	April 1833; <i>April '36</i>	13	February	1837
Burntisland	December 1836	17	February	1838
Cameron	January 1837	13	February	1837
Carnbee	December 1844	51	August	1845
Carnock	January 1843	47	January	1844
Ceres	November 1837	20	November	1838
Collessie	March 1836	10	May	1836
Crail	May 1845	51	August	1845
Creich	November 1838	29	January	1841
Cults	June 1838	20	November	1838
Cupar	March 12836	10	May	1836
Dairsie	February 1843	47	January	1844
Dalgaty	No date; <i>June 1836</i>	13	February	1837
Dunbog	July 1836	13	February	1837
Dunfermline	August 1844	50	December	1844
Dunino	November 1837	17	February	1838
Dysart	No date; <i>April 1836</i>	10	May	1836
Elie	December 1836	13	February	1837
Falkland	February 1845	51	August	1845
Ferry Port-on-Craig	March 1836	10	May	1836
Flisk	July 1837; <i>Oct. 1838</i>	20	November	1838
Forgan	January 1838	20	November	1838
Inverkeithing and Rosyth	November 1836	13	February	1837
Kemback	February 1843	47	January	1844

Kennoway	January 1838	17	February	1838
Kettle	March 1836	10	May	1836
Kilconquhar	January 1837	13	February	1837
Kilmany	June 1838	20	November	1838
Kilrenny	May 1843	51	August	1845
Kinghorn	January 1843	47	January	1844
Kinglassie	June 1836	13	February	1837
Kingsbarns	No date; <i>April 1836</i>	10	May	1836
Kirkcaldy	February 1843	47	January	1844
Largo	November 1837	17	February	1838
Leslie	No date; <i>April 1836</i>	10	May	1836
Leuchars	September 1836	13	February	1837
Logie	December 1837	17	February	1838
Markinch	June 1840	29	January	1841
Monimail	March 1836	10	May	1836
Moonzie	January 1843	47	January	1844
Newburgh	April 1836	10	May	1836
Newburn	April 1836	10	May	1836
Pittenweem	July 1845	51	August	1845
St. Andrews	Dec. 1837; <i>Feb. 1838</i>	20	November	1838
St. Leonards	Dec. 1837; <i>Feb. 1838</i>	20	November	1838
St. Monans	January 1837	13	February	1837
Saline	1842	47	January	1844
Scoonie	December 1836	13	February	1837
Strathmiglo	February 1843	47	January	1844
Torryburn	1841; <i>January 1843</i>	47	January	1844
Wemyss	January 1838	17	February	1838
General Observations	No date	51	August	1845

FORFARSHIRE [1843, 1845]

Aberlemno	December 1842	43	May	1843
Airlie	April 1843	43	May	1843
Arbirlot	January 1835	12	November	1836
Arbroath	December 1833	1	March	1834
Auchterhouse	April 1843	43	May	1843
Barrie	March 1843	43	May	1843
Brechin	Jan. 1833; <i>Dec. 1833</i>	1	March	1834
Careston	Nov. 1839; <i>Oct. 1842</i>	40	November	1842

Carmylie	September 1836	12	November	1836
Cortachy and Clova	September 1842	40	November	1842
Craig	No date; <i>January 1835</i>	5	February	1835
Dun	January 1833	1	March	1834
Dundee	1832; <i>December 1833</i>	1	March	1834
Dunnichen	December 1833	1	March	1834
Eassie and Nevay	September 1842	40	November	1842
Edzell	Dec. 1834; <i>Nov. 1842</i>	43	May	1843
Farnell	January 1833	1	March	1834
Fearn	September 1836	12	November	1836
Finavon or Oathlaw	February 1835	5	February	1835
Forfar	May 1843	43	May	1843
Glammiss	September 1836	12	November	1836
Glenisla	August 1842	40	November	1842
Guthrie	No date; <i>Sept. 1842</i>	40	November	1842
Inverarity	January 1835	5	February	1835
Inverkeilor	January 1835	5	February	1835
Kettins	January 1843	43	May	1843
Kingoldrum	December 1842	43	May	1843
Kinnell	Jan. 1838; <i>Aug. 1842</i>	40	November	1842
Kinnettles	January 1835	5	February	1835
Kirkden	No date; <i>June 1840</i>	40	November	1842
Kirriemuir	No date; <i>Dec. 1833</i>	1	March	1834
Lethnot and Navar	May 1843	43	May	1843
Liff and Benvie	September 1842	43	May	1843
Lintrathen	December 1842	43	May	1843
Lochlee	December 1833	5	February	1835
Logie Pert	January 1835	5	February	1835
Lunan	September 1836	12	November	1842
Lundie and Fowlis	1838; <i>Sept. 1842</i>	40	November	1842
Mains and Strathmartine,	December 1833	1	March	1834
Marytown	December 1833	1	March	1834
Menmuir	March 1843	43	May	1843
Monifieth	September 1842	43	May	1843
Monikie	1842	40	November	1842
Montrose	February 1835	5	February	1835
Murroes	1842	43	May	1843
Newtyle	October 1842	43	May	1843
Oathlaw or Finavon	February 1835	5	February	1835
Panbride	December 1833	1	March	1834

Rescobie	No date	43	May	1843
Ruthven	August 1842	40	November	1842
St. Vigeans	January 1842;	40	November	1842
Strickathrow	April 1843	43	May	1843
Tannadice	January 1835	5	February	1835
Tealing	September 1836	12	November	1836
General Observations	No date	43	May	1843

HADDINGTONSHIRE [1841, 1845]

Aberlady	January	13	February	1837
Athelstaneford	May 1835	8	November	1837
Bolton	Nov. 1836; <i>Nov. 1838</i>	22	May	1839
Dirleton	November 1836	13	February	1837
Dunbar	September 1835	8	November	1835
Garvald and Bara	September 1835	8	November	1835
Gladsmuir	September 1836	13	February	1837
Haddington	No date	8	November	1835
Humbie	September 1835	8	November	1835
Innerwick	1836	13	February	1837
Morham	February 1837	13	February	1837
North Berwick	April 1839	22	May	1839
Oldhamstocks	No date	22	May	1839
Ormiston	No date; <i>Sept. 1835</i>	8	November	1835
Pencaitland	May 1839	22	May	1839
Prestonkirk	May 1835	8	November	1835
Prestonpans	April 1839	22	May	1839
Salton	September 1835	8	November	1835
Spott	December 1836	13	February	1837
Stenton	July 1835	8	November	1835
Tranent	March 1839	22	May	1939
Whitekirk and Tynninghame	May 1835	8	November	1835
Whittingham	May 1835	8	November	1835
Yester	October 1835	8	November	1835
General Observations	No date	22	May	1839

INVERNESS-SHIRE [1842, 1845]

Alvie	April 1835	9	February	1836
Ardrosser or Ardersier	September 1841	36	March	1842

Barray	January 1840	31	May	1841
Boleskine and Abertarff	Sept. 1831; <i>Feb. 1835</i>	6	May	1835
Bracadale	December 1840	31	May	1841
Cromdale	April 1841	36	March	1842
Croy and Dalcross	September 1841	36	March	1842
Daviot and Dunlichity	No date	36	March	1842
Dores	February 1841	31	May	1841
Duirinish	February 1841	31	May	1841
Glenelg	January 1836	9	February	1836
Harris	Dec. 1839; <i>Jan. 1841</i>	31	May	1841
Inverness	January 1835	6	May	1835
Kilmalie	May 1835	9	February	1836
Kilmonivaig	February 1842	36	March	1842
Kilmorack	January 1841	31	May	1841
Kilmuir	November 1840	31	May	1841
Kiltarlity	December 1841	36	March	1842
Kingussie	February 1835	6	May	1835
Kirkhill	September 1841	36	March	1842
Laggan	February 1839	36	March	1842
Moy and Dalarossie	January 1836	9	February	1836
North Uist	1837	31	May	1841
Pettie	Autumn 1839; <i>Feb. '41</i>	31	May	1841
Portree	January 1841	31	May	1841
Sleat	December 1840	31	May	1841
Small Isles	January 1836	9	February	1836
Snizort	April 1840	31	May	1841
South Uist	1837	31	May	1841
Strath	April 1840	31	May	1841
Urquhart and Glenmoriston	April 1835	6	May	1835
General Observations	No date	36	March	1842

KINCARDINESHIRE [1843, 1845]

Arbuthnott	April 1838	18	May	1838
Banchory Devenick	No date; <i>March 1838</i>	18	May	1838
Banthory-Ternan	October 1842	40	November	1842
Benholme	1837	18	May	1838
Bervie	May 1837	18	May	1838
Dunnottar	Januray 1842	40	November	1842

Durris	January 1838	18	May	1838
Fettercairn	April 1837	18	May	1838
Fetteresso	March 1842	40	November	1842
Fordoun	1835; 1837	18	May	1838
Garvock	September 1836	18	May	1838
Glenbervie	1838	18	May	1838
Kinneff	August 1842	40	November	1842
Laurencekirk	No date; <i>April 1838</i>	18	May	1838
Maryculter	1833; 1833	18	May	1838
Marykirk	May 1842	40	November	1842
Nigg	No date; 1838	18	May	1838
St. Cyrus or Ecclesgreig	December 1841	40	November	1842
Strachan	February 1842	40	November	1842
General Observations	No date	40	November	1842

KINROSS-SHIRE [1841, 1845]

Cleish	April 1839	22	May	1839
Kinross	April 1839	22	May	1839
Orwell	April 1839	22	May	1839
Portmoak	No date; <i>April 1839</i>	22	May	1839
General Observations	May 1839	22	May	1839

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE [1845, 1845]

Anwoth	October 1844	50	December	1844
Balmaclellan	1840; <i>January 1844</i>	48	March	1844
Balmaghie	February 1844	48	March	1844
Borgue	1841; <i>December 1843</i>	48	March	1844
Buittle	Nov. 1836; <i>Feb. 1844</i>	48	March	1844
Carsphairn	March 1844	49	June	1844
Colvend and Southwick	February 1844	48	March	1844
Crossmichael	February 1844	48	March	1844
Dalry	September 1844	50	December	1844
Girthon	April 1844	49	June	1844
Kells	Oct. 1839; <i>Feb. 1844</i>	48	March	1844
Kelton	Jan. 1841; <i>Jan. 1844</i>	48	March	1844
Kirkbean	March 1844	48	March	1844

Kirkcudbright	May 1843	48	March	1844
Kirkgunzeon	February 1844	48	March	1844
Kirkmabreck	1840; <i>April 1844</i>	49	June	1844
Kirkpatrick-Durham	No date; <i>March 1844</i>	49	June	1844
Kirkpatrick-Irongray	No date; <i>March 1844</i>	49	June	1844
Lochrutton	February 1841	49	June	1844
Minnigaff	February 1842	48	March	1844
New Abbey	1840; <i>February 1844</i>	49	June	1844
Parton	March 1844	49	June	1844
Rerrick	July 1844	50	December	1844
Terregles	February 1844	48	March	1844
Tongland	December 1843	48	March	1844
Troqueer	No date	48	March	1844
Twynholm	1838; <i>January 1844</i>	48	March	1844
Urr	1843	49	June	1844

LANARKSHIRE [1841, 1845]

Avondale	July 1835	7	August	1835
Bertram Shotts	August 1839	26	May	1840
Biggar	August 1835	7	August	1835
Blantyre	July 1835	7	August	1835
Bothwell	1836; <i>April 1840</i>	26	May	1840
Cadder	June 1836	11	August	1836
Cadder, Addenda	No date	29	January	1841
Cambuslang	June 1836	11	August	1835
Cambusnethan	March 1839	26	May	1840
Carluke	March 1939	26	May	1840
Carmichael	November 1838	26	May	1840
Carmunnock	July 1839	26	May	1840
Carnwath	May 1834	3	August	1834
Carstairs	January 1839	26	May	1840
Covington and Thankerton	September 1840	29	January	1841
Crawfordjohn	June 1836	11	August	1836
Crawford	July 1835	7	August	1835
Culter	July 1835	7	August	1835
Dalserf	April 1840	26	May	1840
Dalziel	June 1836	11	August	1836
Dolphinton	March 1939	3	August	1834

Douglas	August 1835; <i>June '36</i>	11	August	1834
Dunsyre	No date; <i>April 1834</i>	3	August	1834
East Kilbride	December 1840	29	January	1841
Glasford	July 1835	7	August	1835
Glasgow	July 1835	7	August	1835
Glasgow, Supplement	December 1840	29	January	1841
Hamilton	July 1835	7	August	1835
Lanark	April 1834	3	August	1834
Lesmahagow	March 1834	7	August	1834
Libberton and Quothquan	March 1834	7	August	1834
New Monkland	July 1835	7	August	1835
Old Monkland	February 1840	26	May	1840
Pettinain	November 1838	26	May	1840
Rutherglen	June 1836	11	August	1836
Stonehouse	June 1836	11	August	1836
Strathaven	July 1835	7	August	1835
Symington	July 1840	29	January	1841
Walston	May 1840; <i>Aug. 1840</i>	29	January	1841
Wandell and Lammingtoun	May 1840	29	January	1841
Wiston and Roberton	May 1834	3	August	1834
General Observations	No date	29	January	1841

LINLITHGOWSHIRE [1844, 1845]

Abercorn	April 1843	44	July	1843
Bathgate	April 1843	44	July	1843
Borrowstownness	April 1843	44	July	1843
Carriden	No date; <i>April 1843</i>	44	July	1843
Dalmeny	April 1843	44	July	1843
Ecclesmachan	April 1843	44	July	1843
Linlithgow	July 1843	44	July	1843
Livingstone	April 1843	44	July	1843
Queensferry	No date; <i>April 1843</i>	44	July	1843
Torphichen	April 1843	44	July	1843
Uphall	April 1843	44	July	1843
Whitburn	April 1843	44	July	1843
General Observations	No date	44	July	1843

NAIRNSHIRE [1842, 1845]

Ardclach	April 1842	37	May	1842
Auldearn	March 1842	37	May	1842
Cawdor	Dec. 1841; <i>March 1842</i>	37	May	1842
Nairn	February 1842	37	May	1842
General Observations	No date	37	May	1842

ORKNEY [1842, 1845]

Birsay and Harray	July 1841	35	January	1842
Cross and Burness	No date	34	November	1841
Evie and Rendall	November 1841	35	January	1842
Firth and Stenness	July 1841	34	November	1841
Holme and Paplay	November 1841	35	January	1842
Holme and Paplay, Addition	January 1842	35	January	1842
Hoy and Graemsay	July 1841	34	November	1841
Kirkwall and St. Ola	June 1841	34	November	1841
Lady	July 1841	34	November	1841
Orphir	June 1841	34	November	1841
Rousay and Eagleshay	July 1841	34	November	1841
Sandwick	May 1839; <i>July 1841</i>	34	November	1841
Shapinshay	July 1841	34	November	1841
South Ronaldsay and Burray	October 1841	35	January	1842
St. Andrews	September 1841	35	January	1842
Stromness	1839; <i>July 1841</i>	34	November	1841
Stronsay and Eday	July 1841	35	January	1842
Walls and Flotta	July 1841	34	November	1841
Westray	No date; <i>August 1841</i>	34	November	1841
General Observations	No date	35	January	1842

PEEBLES-SHIRE [1841, 1845]

Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho	May 1834	3	August	1834
Drummelzier	April 1834	3	August	1834
Eddlestone	April 1834	3	August	1834
Innerleithen	March 1834	3	August	1834
Kirkurd	May 1834	3	August	1834
Linton	May 1834	3	August	1834

Lyne and Megget	June 1834	3	August	1834
Manner	May 1834	3	August	1834
Newlands	April 1834	3	August	1834
Peebles	March 1834	3	August	1834
Skirling	May 1834	3	August	1834
Stobo	May 1834	3	August	1834
Traquair	April 1834	3	August	1834
Tweedsmuir	April 1834	3	August	1834
General Observations	No date	3	August	1834

PERTSHIRE [1844, 1845]

Aberdalgie and Dupplin	December 1842	41	January	1843
Aberfoyle	May 1843	47	January	1844
Abernethy	December 1842	41	January	1843
Abernyte	May 1837	15	August	1837
Alyth	June 1853	44	July	1843
Arngask	Sept. 1841; <i>Dec. 1842</i>	41	January	1843
Auchterarder	May 1837	15	August	1837
Auchtergaven	No date; <i>June 1838</i>	19	August	1838
Balquhidder	October 1837	19	August	1838
Bendochy	October 1843	47	January	1844
Blackford	May 1837	19	August	1838
Blair-Atholl	June 1838	19	August	1838
Blairgowrie	January 1843	41	January	1843
Callander	November 1837	19	August	1838
Caputh	1839	41	January	1843
Cargill	October 1843	47	January	1844
Clunie	February 1843	44	July	1843
Collace	May 1837	15	August	1837
Comrie	June 1838	23	August	1839
Coupar-Angus	July 1843	47	January	1844
Crieff	June 1838	19	August	1838
Culross	June 1838	23	August	1839
Dron	December 1842	41	January	1843
Dull	December 1842	41	January	1843
Dunbarny	December 1842	41	January	1843
Dunblane	February 1843	44	July	1843
Dunkeld and Dowally	February 1843	43	May	1843

Dunning	November 1842	41	January	1843
Errol	December 1837	19	August	1838
Forgandenny	January 1843	43	May	1843
Forteviot	October 1843	47	January	1844
Fortingal	July 1838	19	August	1838
Fossway and Tulliebole	January 1843	44	July	1843
Fowlis Wester	May 1837	15	August	1837
Gask	May 1837	15	August	1837
Glendovan	September 1837	19	August	1838
Inchture	December 1842	41	January	1843
Kenmore	June 1838	19	August	1838
Killin	April 1843	44	July	1843
Kilmadock	No date; <i>Jan. 1843</i>	47	January	1844
Kilspindie	November 1843	47	January	1844
Kincardine in Monteith	January 1844	47	January	1844
Kinclaven	June 1843	47	January	1844
Kinfauns	October 1843	47	January	1844
Kinnaird	May 1837	15	August	1837
Kinnoull	December 1842	41	January	1843
Kirkmichael	December 1842	41	January	1843
Lecropt	1842	47	January	1844
Lethendy and Kinloch	December 1842	43	May	1843
Little Dunkeld	January 1843	43	May	1843
Logierait	November 1842	41	January	1843
Longforgan	June 1838	19	August	1838
Madderty	November 1842	41	January	1843
Meigle	1833; <i>May 1837</i>	15	August	1837
Methven	April 1837	15	August	1837
Moneydie	April 1837	15	August	1837
Monivaird and Strowan	December 1842	41	January	1843
Monzie	May 1837	15	August	1837
Moulin	February 1839	23	August	1839
Muchart	September 1835	19	August	1838
Muthill	August 1837	19	August	1838
Perth	March 1837	15	August	1837
Port of Menteith	No date	44	July	1843
Rattray	May 1837	15	August	1837
Redgorton	April 1837	15	August	1837
Rhynd	November 1837	19	August	1838
St. Madoes	January 1839	23	August	1839

St. Martins and

Cambusmichael	December 1842	41	January	1843
Scone	March 1843	44	July	1843
Tibbermore	February 1843	44	July	1843
Trinity-Gask	September 1837	19	August	1838
Tulliallan	December 1842	41	January	1843
Weem	1840	41	January	1843
General Observations	No date	47	January	1844

RENFREWSHIRE [1842, 1845]

Cathcart	No date	35	January	1842
Eaglesham	March 1840	33	September	1841
Eastwood or Pollock	January 1836	10	May	1836
Erskine	March 1840	37	May	1842
Greenock	December 1840	33	September	1841
Houston and Killallan	No date; <i>Jan. 1836</i>	10	May	1836
Inchinnan	March 1836	10	May	1836
Inverkip	January 1842	35	January	1842
Kilbarchan	December 1838	33	September	1841
Kilmalcolm	January 1836	10	May	1836
Lochwinnoch	No date; <i>Jan. 1836</i>	10	May	1836
Mearns	January 1842	35	January	1842
Neilston	March 1837	14	May	1837
Paisley	February 1837	14	May	1837
Port-Glasgow	January 1836	10	May	1836
Renfrew	January 1836	10	May	1836
General Observations	No date	37	May	1842

ROSS AND CROMARTY [1841, 1845]

Alness	February 1840	27	August	1840
Applecross	September 1836	12	November	1836
Avoch	February 1840	27	August	1840
Barvas	September 1836	12	November	1836
Contin	September 1837	12	February	1839
Cromarty	September 1836	12	November	1836
Dingwall	March 1837	21	February	1839
Eddertoun	November 1840	29	January	1841

Fearn	February 1840	27	August	1840
Fodderty	April 1838	21	February	1839
Gairloch	September 1836	12	November	1836
Glenshiel	November 1836	12	November	1836
Killearnan	No date	12	November	1836
Kilmuir Wester and Suddy	No date	12	November	1836
Kilmuir Easter	December 1838	27	August	1840
Kiltearn	August 1839	27	August	1840
Kincardine	August 1840	29	January	1841
Kintail	September 1836	12	November	1836
Kirkmichael and Cullicudden	September 1836	12	November	1836
Lochalsh	October 1838	21	February	1839
Lochbroom	May 1835	12	November	1836
Lochcarron	September 1836	12	November	1836
Lochs	1833	12	November	1836
Logie Easter	1836	12	November	1836
Nigg	No date; <i>Sept. 1836</i>	12	November	1836
Rosemarkie	May 1839;	27	August	1840
Rosskeen	October 1838	21	February	1839
Stornoway	1833	12	November	1836
Tain	August 1837	27	August	1840
Tarbat	December 1840	29	January	1841
Uig	1833	12	November	1836
Urquhart and Loggie-Wester	February 1840	27	August	1840
Urray	July 1840	29	January	1841
General Observations	No date	29	January	1841

ROXBURGHSHIRE [1841, 1845]

Ancrum	April 1837	14	May	1837
Ashkirk	March 1837	20	November	1838
Bedrule	May 1837	20	November	1838
Bowden	October 1834	5	February	1835
Castletown	October 1839	24	November	1839
Cavers	September 1839	24	November	1839
Crailing	January 1835	14	May	1837
Eckford	May 1836	14	May	1837
Ednam	July 1839	24	November	1839

Hawick	May 1839	24	November	1839
Hobkirk or Hopekirk	March 1836	14	May	1837
Hounam	March 1836	14	May	1837
Jedburgh	October 1834	5	February	1835
Kelso	October 1838	20	November	1838
Kirktoun	May 1839	20	November	1838
Lilliesleaf	October 1834	5	February	1835
Linton	December 1834	5	February	1835
Makerstoun	No date; <i>Nov. 1834</i>	5	February	1835
Maxton	No date; <i>Nov. 1834</i>	5	February	1835
Melrose	November 1834	5	February	1835
Minto	October 1838	20	November	1838
Morebattle and Mow	October 1839	24	November	1839
Oxnam	April 1837	14	May	1837
Roberton	November 1834	5	February	1835
Roxburgh	No date; <i>Nov. 1834</i>	5	February	1835
St. Boswell's or Lessudden	No date; <i>Nov. 1834</i>	5	February	1835
Smalholm	No date; <i>Nov. 1834</i>	5	February	1835
Southdean	No date; <i>Dec. 1834</i>	5	February	1835
Sprouston	March 1837	14	May	1837
Stitchell and Hume	November 1839	24	November	1839
Wilton	November 1839	5	February	1835
Yetholm	No date; <i>Jan. 1835</i>	5	February	1835
General Observations	No date;	24	November	1839

SELKIRKSHIRE [1841, 1845]

Ettrick	September 1833	1	March	1834
Galashiels	September 1833	1	March	1834
Selkirk	September 1833	1	March	1834
Yarrow	September 1833	1	March	1834
General Observations	No date	1	March	1834

SHETLAND [1841, 1845]

Bressay, Burra and Quarff	No date; <i>May 1841</i>	33	September	1841
Delting	May 1841	33	September	1841
Dunrossness	June 1841	33	September	1841
Fetlar and North Yell	No date; <i>June 1841</i>	33	September	1841

Lerwick	May 1841	33	September	1841
Mid and South Yell	1838; <i>June 1841</i>	33	September	1841
Nesting	June 1841	33	September	1841
Northmaving	June 1841	33	September	1841
Sandsting and Aithsting	No date	33	September	1841
Tingwall, Whiteness and Weesdale	June 1841	33	September	1841
Unst	No date; <i>May 1841</i>	33	September	1841
Walls	No date; <i>May 1841</i>	33	September	1841
General Observations	March 1840	33	September	1841

STIRLINGSHIRE [1842, 1845]

Airth	No date; <i>April 1841</i>	32	July	1841
Alva	1836; <i>April 1841</i>	32	July	1841
Baldernock	February 1841	32	July	1841
Balfron	June 1841	32	July	1841
Bothkennar	April 1841	32	July	1841
Buchanan	Feb. 1838; <i>March '41</i>	32	July	1841
Campsie	May 1841	32	July	1841
Denny	Feb. 1839; <i>April 1841</i>	32	July	1841
Drymen	Dec. 1838; <i>March 1841</i>	32	July	1841
Dunipace	No date; <i>Sept. 1841</i>	34	November	1841
Falkirk	May 1840; <i>Mar. 1841</i>	32	July	1841
Fintry	No date; <i>Mar. 1841</i>	32	July	1841
Gargunnoch	March 1841	32	July	1841
Killearn	February 1841	32	July	1841
Kilsyth	No date; <i>April 1841</i>	32	July	1841
Kippen	March 1839; <i>May '41</i>	32	July	1841
Larbert	No date; <i>Sept. 1841</i>	34	November	1841
Logie	April 1841	32	July	1841
Muiravonside	April 1841	32	July	1841
Polmont	Mar. 1839; <i>April 1841</i>	32	July	1841
Slamanan	Sept. 1839; <i>May 1841</i>	32	July	1841
Stirling	October 1841	34	November	1841
St. Ninians	June 1841	32	July	1841
Strathblane	March 1841	32	July	1841
General Observations	No date;	34	November	1841

SUTHERLANDSHIRE [1841, 1845]

Assynt	Nov. 1837; <i>March '40</i>	30	April	1841
Clyne	October 1840	30	April	1841
Criech	September 1834	4	November	1834
Dornoch	September 1834	4	November	1834
Durness	September 1834	4	November	1834
Edderachillis	August 1840	30	April	1841
Farr	August 1840	4	November	1834
Golspie	March 1833; <i>Sept. '34</i>	4	November	1834
Kildonan	February 1840	30	April	1841
Lairg	November 1834	4	November	1834
Loth	March 1841	30	April	1841
Rogart	September 1834	4	November	1834
Tongue	January 1841	30	April	1841
General Observations	March 1841	30	April	1841

WIGTONSHIRE [1841, 1845]

Glasserton	1836; <i>December 1838</i>	21	February	1839
Inch	January 1839	21	February	1839
Kirkholm	March 1837	21	February	1839
Kirkinner	December 1838	21	February	1839
Kirkmaiden	February 1839	21	February	1839
Kirkowan	December 1838	21	February	1839
Leswalt	February 1839	21	February	1839
New Luce	January 1839	21	February	1839
Old Luce	January 1839	21	February	1839
Mochrum	January 1839	21	February	1839
Penninghame	December 1838	21	February	1839
Portpatrick	December 1838	21	February	1839
Sorbie	No date; <i>Dec. 1838</i>	21	February	1839
Stonykirk	January 1839	21	February	1839
Stranraer	January 1839	21	February	1839
Whithorn	January 1839	21	February	1839
Wigton	No date; <i>Jan. 1839</i>	21	February	1839
General Observations	No date	21	February	1839

Additional Comment

The *New Statistical Account of Scotland* was published just over 150 years ago. It is a remarkable publication, and in my view deserves the greatest respect from those of us who, over the past one and a half centuries, have made use of the information it contains. Somewhat surprisingly, however, this paper appears to be the first attempt to draw attention to the detailed circumstances surrounding the publication of the three versions and to the correct publication dates of the original parish accounts.

Some other comments on the *New Statistical Account* may therefore be of interest and relevance, even although they are not directly related to dates of publication or natural history content.

Title-Pages

The last of the 52 original parts contained the title-pages, lists of contents etc, for each volume of the collected 15-volume set of 1845, which was clearly intended to be the final version; paper spine-labels were also included, which was a little unusual. The county parish lists referring back to the original *Statistical Account*, which had appeared at the start of each separate county volume, were not included.

No title-pages were included for the separate county volumes, presumably because the majority of these had already been published. As previously mentioned, the title-pages for the individual county volumes simply said *The Statistical Account* of [name of county], although the word *New* appeared on the spine-labels. This is curious; some possible reasons for this suggest themselves, but none is given.

Prices

The original 52 quarterly paper-back parts sold for six shillings each. The price was printed on the front cover, as can be seen in Figure 1.

The series of individual county volumes from 1841 to 1845, bound in green cloth with paper spine-labels, sold for prices varying between 1/6d and £1.7.0d, depending on the size of the volume. The prices were printed on the paper spine-label, below the name of the county, and Table 3 gives a list of all 33 volumes with the relevant prices.

The individual county volumes were presumably issued in order to give those who could not afford a complete set of the *New Statistical Account* the opportunity to purchase the volume of their own county, and presumably also to bring in some extra money while the project was progressing.

Table 3

SEPARATE COUNTY VOLUMES

Year of Publication and Prices

Year	County	£.	s.	d.
1841	Berwickshire	0.	8.	6.
1841	Buteshire	0.	3.	0.
1841	Caithness-shire	0.	4.	6.
1841	Dumbartonshire	0.	6.	0.
1841	Dumfries-shire	0.	12.	6.
1841	Haddingtonshire	0.	8.	6.
1841	Kinross-shire	0.	2.	6.
1841	Lanarkshire	1.	1.	0.
1841	Peebles-shire	0.	4.	6.
1841	Ross and Cromarty	0.	10.	6.
1841	Roxburghshire	0.	10.	6.
1841	Selkirkshire	0.	2.	6.
1841	Shetland	0.	4.	6.
1841	Sutherlandshire	0.	5.	6.
1841	Wigtonshire	0.	5.	6.
1842	Ayrshire	0.	18.	0.
1842	Banffshire	0.	9.	0.
1842	Clackmannanshire	0.	3.	6.
1842	Elginshire	0.	6.	0.
1842	Inverness-shire	0.	11.	6.
1842	Nairnshire	0.	1.	6.
1842	Orkney	0.	5.	6.
1842	Renfrewshire	0.	12.	6.
1842	Stirlingshire	0.	10.	0.
1843	Aberdeenshire	1.	5.	0.
1843	Forfarshire	0.	15.	0.
1843	Kincardineshire	0.	8.	0.
1844	Linlithgowshire	0.	4.	6.
1844	Perthshire	1.	7.	0.
1845	Argyleshire	0.	15.	0.
1845	Edinburghshire	0.	16.	6.
1845	Fifeshire	1.	1.	0.
1845	Kirkcudbrightshire	0.	8.	6.

The final version, i.e. the 15 collected volumes of 1845, had no price printed on the set, but sold for 15 guineas, according to a contemporary advertisement by William Blackwood and Sons, publishers of the *New Statistical Account* on behalf of the Society. The price was apparently later reduced, presumably after most of the initial sales had taken place; possibly one of the earliest examples of 'remaindering'.

These prices all represented very substantial sums of money 150 years ago, and since the entire venture was clearly expected to make a profit for the Society, anticipated sales were presumably directed towards libraries, learned societies, institutions, local government departments etc, and privately towards the local aristocracy and the newly-emerging professional and business monied classes. Certainly it is extremely unlikely that any of the parish ministers, the main authors of the *New Statistical Account*, would ever be able to afford to buy a set.

Summary

The *New Statistical Account* was originally published as a series of 52 separate parts from March 1834 to October 1845. It was later reissued in two other versions, firstly as 33 individual county volumes from 1841 to 1845, and finally as a 15-volume collected set (far and away the version most commonly found) in 1845.

Although the text and pagination remained entirely unchanged throughout, the dates of original publication were not repeated in the reissued versions, and this has misled many later research workers into believing that the 15-volume set of 1845 was the original edition, with the result that references to the natural history material contained in the parish accounts are frequently incorrect, sometimes by as much as ten years.

The natural history notes in the *New Statistical Account* are sometimes of considerable historical importance, so it is vital that they should be correctly dated. The original dates of publication of all parish accounts in the *New Statistical Account* have therefore been set out in some detail, in the hope that this will enable correct references to be quoted in future.

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THE MARINE FAUNA OF THE ST. KILDA ARCHIPELAGO

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Introduction

The St. Kilda archipelago (57°49'N, 08°34'W) is a remote island group approximately 60 km W.N.W. of North Uist (Outer Hebrides, Scotland). With the exception of Rockall, it is the most north-westerly part of the British Isles. It is composed of four major islands (Hirta, Dun, Soay and Boreray) and many rock stacks, the largest of which are Stac an Armin, Stac Lee and Levinish (Figure 1). The majority of the coastline is composed of cliff faces, including the largest sea-cliffs in the British Isles, and these may extend, subtidally, to a depth of 30-40 metres, to a sea bed covered with large boulders. The sublittoral portions of the sea cliffs have been much eroded over time, and are permeated with crevices, caves and natural arches. The islands are extremely exposed (Dalby, Cowell, Syratt and Crothers, 1978) and even the most sheltered area, Village Bay (Hirta), is exposed (Scott, 1960), albeit far less than the surrounding cliff faces. The oceanography of the surrounding areas has been discussed (Cartwright, 1969; Ellett, 1979), as has the topography of the sea bed (Harding, Merriman and Nancarrow, 1984; Sutherland, 1984).

St. Kilda is recognised as an international nature reserve because of the large colonies of sea-birds (e.g. Gannets *Sula bassana* and Puffins *Fratercula arctica*). Although the terrestrial ecology of the main islands has been well documented, the marine environment has received much less attention. One of the earliest studies is that of Gauld, Bagenal and Connell (1953), although their sampling was restricted to intertidal collections and dredging. Scott (1956, 1960) investigated the fauna of the upper shore and sandy substrates of Village Bay. The sublittoral fauna has only recently been described (Howson and Picton, 1985; and this present study). By

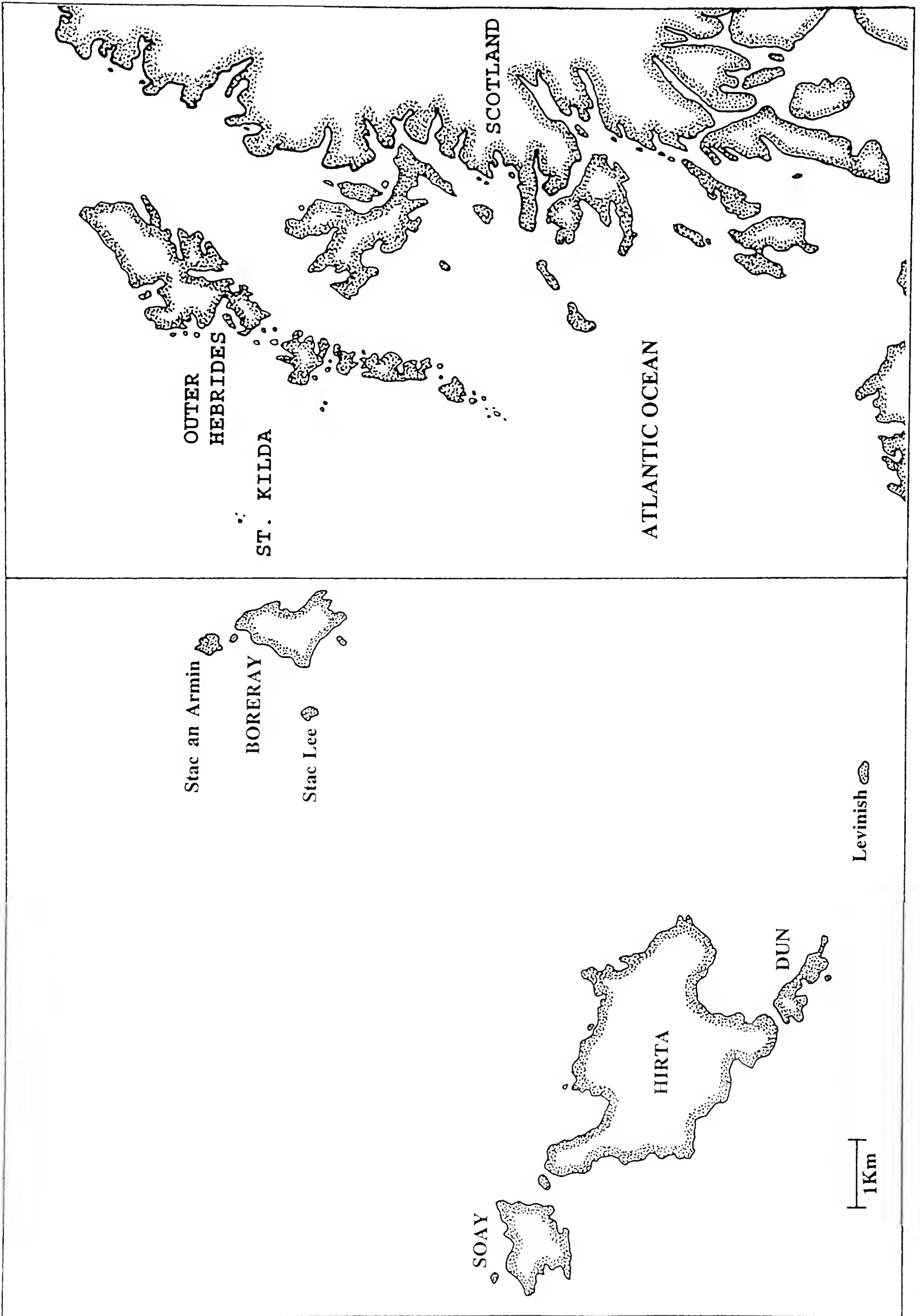


Figure 1. Map of the St. Kilda archipelago and its position in relation to north-west Scotland

contrast, the equivalent fauna of the neighbouring Outer Hebrides has been extremely well studied. In particular, see Angus (1979), George (1979) and Smith (1979) in the Royal Society of Edinburgh's symposium volume on the Outer Hebrides (Boyd, 1979).

The marine algae of St. Kilda, however, have been much better documented (Gauld *et al.*, 1953; Watling, Irvine and Norton, 1970; Norton and Powell, 1979; Howson and Picton, 1985) and so were not considered in the present study.

Due to the high degree of wave exposure, depth of surrounding water, distance from other land masses, and pristine environment, St. Kilda may be considered to be a unique environment. The present work provides a comprehensive list of the marine fauna of the St. Kilda archipelago. Due to its geographical position as the most north-westerly island group in the British Isles, our results either extend or confirm the distribution ranges of those species recorded. The biodiversity of this unspoilt north-east Atlantic ecosystem is discussed in relation to the exposure and isolation.

Methods

From 13th to 27th July 1993 the marine fauna of the islands was surveyed using scuba-diving, rod and line angling, intertidal collecting, benthic grab, dredge, and plankton tow. Specimens which could not be positively identified in the field were collected and subsequently examined. A number of specimens were preserved in either 70% alcohol or 4% formalin for identification by other workers.

Results

In total, 296 species (see Appendix) were recorded in our survey and, of these, over one hundred had not previously been reported from St. Kilda. In conjunction with the 115 and 200+ species recorded by Gauld *et al.* (1953) and Howson and Picton (1985) respectively, a comprehensive faunal list of the area is now available. Howson and Picton (1985) provided more detailed records for three taxonomic groups (Porifera, Opisthobranchia and Ascidiacea). We provide more detailed records for several other taxa, notably polychaetes, crustaceans and fish. Notes on some of the more unusual species recorded are as follows.

Phellia gausapata Gosse is an uncommon anthozoan, usually associated with extremely exposed habitats, and has only previously been reported from a few definite sites, including north-east Scotland (the type-locality), north-west Ireland,

Iceland and Norway (Manuel, 1988). One specimen was collected on the eastern face of Hirta.

Oriopsis hynensis Knight-Jones is a sabellid worm which has only previously been reported from southern Ireland. During the present survey, it was recorded in laminarian holdfasts collected from most dive sites.

Okenia elegans (Leukart) is an opisthobranch previously reported from the south-west coast of the British Isles, Anglesey, and Portrush in Northern Ireland (Thompson and Brown, 1984). One specimen was recorded from the eastern face of Dun, so this is now the most northerly record for this species in British waters.

Octopus vulgaris Lamarck (Common Octopus) was recorded off the highly exposed western face of Dun. Although the geographical limits for *O. vulgaris* are poorly defined, this species is generally more common off the south-western coasts of the British Isles, and this is a very northerly record.

Callionymus reticulatus Valenciennes (Reticulated Dragonet) is one of three species of dragonet (Callionymiidae) found in British waters. The specimen collected during the present study was caught in Village Bay, in an area of clean sand, the substrate favoured by this species (Wheeler, 1978). *C. reticulatus* has been reported at similar latitudes off Norway, although the previous most northerly British record is from the northern Irish Sea (Wheeler, 1978).

Discussion

As an offshore island group, nutrient-rich upwellings are likely to increase the productivity of the waters surrounding St. Kilda. Such a phenomenon is termed "island mass effect" (Doty and Oguri, 1956). Simpson and Tett (1986) recorded a 40% increase in phytoplankton production over 5,000 square kilometres of the adjacent waters in their study. This increased productivity is very important for the surrounding area, for example the waters between St. Kilda and the Outer Hebrides support an important spawning ground for Herrings *Clupea harengus* (Heath and MacLachlan, 1987), and Grey Seals *Halichoerus grypus* are abundant (Summers and Harwood, 1979).

Simpson and Tett (1986) commented on the relationship between the high productivity of oceanic islands and large sea-bird colonies. Although St. Kilda is internationally recognised for its sea-birds, only the diets of two species have been well documented, namely the Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis* (Furness and Todd, 1984)

and Puffin (Harris, 1984). These species were found to feed primarily on clupeids and euphausiids, and clupeids, gadoids and ammodytids, respectively.

St. Kilda is an extremely exposed habitat (Dalby *et al.*, 1978), and this has several effects on the structuring of subtidal communities. Vertical rock faces are covered with sessile, filter-feeding animals (e.g. poriferans, hydroids and bryozoans). Their abundance may be linked to the low turbidity of oceanic water. During scuba-diving surveys, visibility was generally in the region of 25-40 m. The high exposure has resulted in the creation of many caves and tunnels. These provide more sheltered sites where silt is deposited, thus enabling species such as the Burrowing Anemone *Cerianthus lloydi* Gosse to occur. However, these areas of fine sediment are infrequent on the most exposed sites, and are typically restricted to small areas between and under boulders, and rocks on the sea bed. These areas are important habitats for galatheids and ophiuroids.

The most sheltered site, the south-easterly facing Village Bay, is composed of moving sands and is still considered to be an exposed area (Scott, 1960; Angus, 1979). The biodiversity of this site was found to be low in both the number of species and their abundance, which is in accordance with the findings of Scott (1960). For example, only four species of polychaete were recorded. The low biodiversity of the sandy areas is probably related to the drainage and exposure. Winter storms have been known to scour the bay and remove all sand (Scott, 1960) and, due to the geographical position of St. Kilda, it is possible that some species may have difficulty in recruiting after such destructive events. Additionally, the beach has been described as having a high rate of drainage, and so intertidal infaunal species were rarely recorded. One obvious difference between earlier studies and the present work was the absence of the isopod *Eurydice pulchra* Leach, a species which was previously recorded in densities of over 6,000 per square metre (Scott, 1960). The absence of a once so common species is a testament to the dynamic nature of this bay and to the labile nature of infaunal habitats.

High exposure may also enable some intertidal and maritime fringe species, eg. Rough Perwinkle *Littorina saxatilis* (Olivi), bristletails *Petrobius* sp. and Sandhopper *Orchestia gammarella* (Pallas), to extend their traditional vertical range. Indeed, such species have been recorded well above the littoral zone on Hirta (Bagenal, 1957).

The area is considered to be an unspoilt environment due to the lack of human disturbance and pollution. The Ministry of Defence maintains a small garrison on the island and there are small groups of visitors in summer. Commercial fishing is

limited because of the rough terrain of the sea bed, exposed conditions of the area, and distance from land. The area has been commercially fished, using pots, for Lobster *Homarus gammarus*, Crayfish *Palinurus elephas* and Edible Crab *Cancer pagurus*. Howson and Picton (1985) stated that these species were found in abundance, but in the present study few Lobsters, and no Crayfish, were recorded. The area may therefore have been overfished. Other fisheries species in the area include Cod *Gadus morhua*, Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* and Spur-dog *Squalus acanthias*. These, and other fisheries for the area, have been reviewed (Bailey, Hislop and Mason, 1979). With respect to the nearshore ichthyofauna, benthic and epibenthic fish were infrequent; for example, only two species of wrasse were observed, Cuckoo Wrasse *Labrus mixtus* and Ballan Wrasse *Labrus bergylta*, and these in very small numbers. However, two species of gadoid, Pollack *Pollachius pollachius* and Saithe *P. virens*, were both extremely abundant.

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The following specialists helped in either the identification or verification of certain specimens: Dr. Peter J. Hayward (Bryozoa), Dr. Philip E. King (Pycnogonida), Dr. John Moyse (Ophiuroidea), Dr. Boris Sirenko (Polyplacophora), Dr. Nathalie Yonow (Opisthobranchia), and Dr. Susan Chambers, Dr. Peter R. Garwood and Dr. Phyllis K. Knight-Jones (Polychaeta).

This paper is based on a preliminary unpublished report (1993), by the same authors, to the World Wide Fund for Nature.

Summary

The St. Kilda archipelago is a unique environment, characterised by deep surrounding water, a high degree of wave exposure, isolation from other land

masses, and pristine habitats. It provides an area where the recorded geographic range of many species can be extended because of St. Kilda's position as Europe's most north-westerly island group. Preliminary observations on the biodiversity are discussed.

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APPENDIX

MARINE FAUNAL LIST FOR ST. KILDA

Classification follows Hayward and Ryland (1990)

Foraminiferida

Rosalina globularis anglica (Cushman)

Porifera: Calcarea

Clathrina coriacea (Montagu)*Leucosolemia complicata* (Montagu)*Sycon ciliatum* (Fabricius)*Leuconia gossei* (Bowerbank)

Porifera: Demospongiae

Pachymatisma johnstonia (Bowerbank in Johnston)*Suberites carnosus* (Johnston)*Cliona celata* Grant*Halichondria panicea* (Pallas)*Hymeniacidon perleve* (Montagu)*Myxilla incrustans* (Johnston)

Cnidaria: Scyphozoa

Aurelia aurita (L.)*Cyanea lamarckii* (Péron & Lesueur)*Cyanea capillata* (L.)*Haliclystus auricula* (Rathke)

Cnidaria: Hydrozoa: Athecata

Tubularia indivisa L.*Tubularia larynx* Ellis and Solander*Sarsia eximia* (Allman)*Eudendrium rameum* (Pallas)*Eudendrium ramosum* (L.)*Eudendrium capillare* Alder*Eudendrium annulatum* Norman*Bougainvillia ramosa* (Van Beneden)*Leuckartiara* sp.

Cnidaria: Hydrozoa: Thecata

- Clytia hemisphaerica* (L.)
Gonothyrea loveni (Allman)
Obelia dichotoma (L.)
Obelia geniculata (L.)
Halecium muricatum (Ellis and Solander)
Halecium sessile (Norman)
Abietinaria abietina (L.)
Abietinaria filicula (Ellis and Solander)
Amphisbetia operculata (L.)
Dynamena pumila (L.)
Sertularella rugosa (L.)
Sertularella tenella (Alder)
Kirchenpaueria pinnata (L.)
Kirchenpaueria similis (Hincks)
Nemertesia antennina (L.)
Nemertesia ramosa (Lamouroux)
Plumularia setacea (L.)

Cnidaria: Anthozoa

- Alcyonium digitatum* L.
Alcyonium glomeratum (Hassall)
Cerianthus lloydi Gosse
Corynactis viridis Allman
Caryophyllia smithii Stokes and Broderip
Parazoanthus anguicomus (Norman)
Actinia equina (L.)
Urticina felina (L.)
Metridium senile (L.)
Actinothoe sphyrodeta (Gosse)
Sagartia elegans (Dalyell)
Phellia gausapata Gosse

Ctenophora

- Bolinopsis infundibulum* (O.F. Müller)
Pleurobrachia pileus (O.F. Müller)
Beroë cucumis Fabricius

Nemertea

- Cerebratulus marginatus* Renier
Lineus longissimus (Gunnerus)
Oerstedia dorsalis (Abildgaard)
Tetrastemma vermiculus (Quatrefages)

Polychaeta

- Harmothoë impar* Johnston
Lepidonotus clava (Montagu)
Chaetopterus variopedatus (Renier)
Kefersteinia cirrata (Keferstein)
Nephtys cirrosa Ehlers
Nereis pelagica L.
Eulalia bilineata Johnston
Eulalia viridis (L.)
Owenia fusiformis Delle Chiaje
Polydora spp.
Scolelepis squamata (O.F. Müller)
Autolytus prolifer (O.F. Müller)
Syllidia armata Quatrefages
Brania clavata (Claparède)
Procerea cornuta (Agassiz)
Eusyllis blomstrandii Malmgren
Exogone gemmifera (Pagenstecher)
Syllis gracilis Grube
Typosyllis armillaris (Malmgren)
Typosyllis variegata Grube
Lanice conchilega (Pallas)
Filograna implexa Berkeley
Oriopsis hynensis Knight-Jones
Pomatoceros lamarcki (Quatrefages)
Pomatoceros triqueter (L.)
Spirorbis spp.

Sipuncula

- Phascolosoma granulatum* Leuckart

Crustacea: Cirripedia

Lepas anatifera L.

Chthamalus montagui Southward

Semibalanus balanoides (L.)

Crustacea: Tanaidacea

Pseudoparatanais batei (Sars)

Crustacea: Isopoda

Idotea baltica (Pallas)

Idotea granulosa Rathke

Idotea pelagica Leach

Jaera albifrons Leach

Jaera ischiosetosa Forsman

Jaera praehirsuta Forsman

Janira maculosa Leach

Ligia oceanica (L.)

Crustacea: Amphipoda

Lysianassa cerantina (Walker)

Iphimedia minuta Sars

Iphimedia obesa Rathke

Leucothoe spinicarpa (Abildgaard)

Stenothoe marina (Bate)

Stenothoe monoculoides (Montagu)

Orchestia gammarella (Pallas)

Talitrus saltator (Montagu)

Hyale nilssoni (Rathke)

Hyale pontica (Rathke)

Gammarus finmarchicus Dahl

Gammarus locusta (L.)

Gammarus zaddachi Sexton

Monoculodes carinatus (Bate)

Westwoodilla caecula (Bate)

Apherusa cirrus (Bate)

Apherusa jurinei (Milne Edwards)

Ampithoe rubricata (Montagu)

Corophium bonellii (Sars)

Erichthonius punctatus (Bate)

Jassa falcata (Montagu)
Parajassa pelagica (Leach)
Hyperia galba (Montagu)
Pseudoprotella phasma (Montagu)
Aeginina longicornis (Krøyer)
Parvipalpus capillaceus (Chevreux)
Caprella acanthifera Leach
Caprella linearis (L.)

Crustacea: Decapoda

Crangon crangon (L.)
Homarus gammarus (L.)
Pagurus bernhardus (L.)
Munida rugosa (Fabricius)
Galathea intermedia Lilljeborg
Galathea squamifera Leach
Galathea strigosa (L.)
Pisidia longicornis (L.)
Inachus dorsettensis (Pennant)
Inachus phalangium (Fabricius)
Inachus leptochirus Leach
Eurynome aspera (Pennant)
Maja squinado (Herbst)
Cancer pagurus L.
Liocarcinus depurator (L.)
Liocarcinus marmoreus (Leach)
Necora puber (L.)
Carcinus maenas (L.)
Pilumnus hirtellus (L.)

Pycnogonida

Nymphon brevirostre Hodge
Endeis spinosa (Montagu)
Pycnogonum littorale (Strøm)
Phoxichilidium femoratum (Rathke)

Mollusca: Polyplacophora

Acanthochitona sp.

Leptochiton asellus (Gmelin)
Tonicella rubra (L.)

Mollusca: Gastropoda

Acmaea virginea (Müller)
Patella intermedia Murray
Patella vulgata L.
Helcion pellucidum (L.)
Gibbula cineraria (L.)
Gibbula umbilicalis (da Costa)
Calliostoma zizyphinum (L.)
Lacuna parva (da Costa)
Lacuna vincta (Montagu)
Littorina littorea (L.)
Littorina obtusata (L.)
Littorina neritoides (L.)
Littorina saxatilis (Olivi)
Lamellaria perspicua (L.)
Trivia arctica (Pulteney)
Trivia monacha (da Costa)
Lunatia catena (da Costa)
Epitonium clathratulum (Kanmacher)
Nucella lapillus (L.)
Colus sp.
Hinia incrassata (Ström)

Mollusca: Opisthobranchia

Colpodaspis pussila M. Sars
Runcina coronata (Quatrefages)
Aplysia punctata (Cuvier)
Tritonia hombergi (Cuvier)
Tritonia plebeia Johnston
Dendronotus frondosus (Alder and Hancock)
Doto coronata (Gmelin)
Acanthodoris pilosa (Abildgaard in Müller)
Onchidoris luteocincta (M. Sars)
Onchidoris muricata (Müller)
Okenia elegans (Leuckart)
Polycera faeroensis Lemche
Polycera quadrilineata (Müller)

Limacea clavigera (Müller)
Rostanga rubra (Risso)
Archidoris pseudoargus (Rapp)
Janolus cristatus (Delle Chiaje)
Aeolidia papillosa (L.)
Eubbranchus exiguus (Alder and Hancock)
Facelina bostoniensis (Couthouy)
Facelina coronata (Forbes and Goodsir)
Favorinus blianus Lemche and Thompson
Coryphella lineata (Lovén)
Coryphella pellucida (Alder and Hancock)
Coryphella pedata (Montagu)
Tergipes tergipes (Forskål)

Mollusca: Bivalvia

Arca tetragona Poli
Anomia ephippium L.
Mytilus edulis L.
Modiolus phaseolina (Philippi)
Chlamys nivea (Macgillivray)
Chlamys varia (L.)
Arctica islandica (L.)
Parvicardium ovale (Sowerby)
Venus striatula (da Costa)
Irus irus (L.)
Moerella donacina (L.)
Ensis siliqua (L.)

Mollusca: Cephalopoda

Sepiola atlantica d'Orbigny
Octopus vulgaris Lamarck
Eledone cirrhosa (Lamarck)

Bryozoa: Stenolaemata: Cyclostomata

Crisia eburnea (L.)
Crisia ramosa Harmer
Crisidia cornuta (L.)
Filicrisia geniculata (Milne Edwards)
Disporella hispida (Fleming)

Bryozoa: Gymnolaemata: Cheilostomata

Aetea anguina (L.)
Scruparia ambigua (d'Orbigny)
Scruparia chelata (L.)
Electra pilosa (L.)
Membranipora membranacea (L.)
Flustra foliacea (L.)
Amphiblestrum auratum (Hincks)
Ramphonotus minax (Busk)
Callopora lineata (L.)
Membraniporella nitida (Johnston)
Scrupocellaria reptans (L.)
Scrupocellaria scruposa (L.)
Bicellariella ciliata (L.)
Bugula flabellata (Thompson in Gray)
Umbonula littoralis Hastings
Escharoides coccinea (Abildgaard)
Celleporella hyalina (L.)
Hippothoa flagellum Manzoni
Microporella ciliata (Pallas)
Porella compressa (Sowerby)
Smittoidea reticulata (Macgillivray)
Schizomavella linearis (Hassall)
Celleporina hassallii (Johnston)
Turbicellepora avicularis (Hincks)

Bryozoa: Gymnolaemata: Ctenostomata

Alcyonidium diaphanum Lamouroux

Echinodermata: Crinoidea

Antedon bifida (Pennant)

Echinodermata: Asteroidea

Astropecten irregularis (Pennant)
Luidia sarsi Düben & Koren
Luidia ciliaris (Philippi)
Porania pulvillus (O.F. Müller)
Crossaster papposus (L.)
Henricia oculata (Pennant)

Asterias rubens L.

Marthasterias glacialis (L.)

Echinodermata: Ophiuroidea

Ophiocomina nigra (Abildgaard)

Ophiothrix fragilis (Abildgaard)

Ophiopholis aculeata (L.)

Amphipholis squamata (Delle Chiaje)

Echinodermata: Echinoidea

Psammechinus miliaris (Gmelin)

Echinus esculentus (L.)

Echinocardium cordatum (Pennant)

Echinodermata: Holothuroidea

Pawsonia saxicola (Brady & Robertson)

Ascidiacea

Ciona intestinalis (L.)

Clavelina lepadiformis (Müller)

Morchellium argus (Milne Edwards)

Lissoclinum perforatum (Giard)

Asciadiella aspersa (Müller)

Botryllus schlosseri (Pallas)

Diplosoma sp.

Thaliacea

Salpa fusiformis Cuvier

Elasmobranchii

Scyliorhinus canicula (L.)

Teleostei

Conger conger (L.)

Clupea harengus L.

Lophius piscatorius (L.)

Pollachius pollachius (L.)

Pollachius virens (L.)
Trisopterus luscus (L.)
Gastrosteus aculeatus L.
Entelurus aequoreus (L.)
Aspitrigla cuculus (L.)
Eutrigla gurnardus (L.)
Taurulus bubalis (Euphrasen)
Liparis montagui (Donovan)
Labrus bergylta Ascanius
Labrus mixtus L.
Echiichthys vipera (Cuvier)
Parablennius gattorugine (L.)
Ammodytes marinus Raitt
Hyperoplus lanceolatus (Lesauvage)
Callionymus reticulatus Valenciennes
Thorogobius ephippiatus (Lowe)
Scomber scombrus L.
Limanda limanda (L.)
Pleuronectes platessa L.
Topknot (Unidentified species)

Mammalia

Halichoerus grypus Fabricius

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INCREASE OF THE LESSER RORQUAL IN THE CLYDE FAUNAL AREA

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Previous History

The Lesser Rorqual *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* (once alternatively known as the Pike Whale, and more recently called the Minke Whale) was formerly one of the rarest cetaceans recorded from Clyde waters. Indeed in 1954, when I published my first account of the mammals of the Clyde faunal area (Gibson, 1954), I could trace only four possible strandings or captures of the Lesser Rorqual during the previous 150 years, although another capture, from Dunbartonshire in June 1905, subsequently came to light (Gibson, 1989).

Nearly a quarter of a century later, in my separate detailed account of the marine mammals of the Clyde area (Gibson, 1976), I could record no more strandings or captures, but by this time there had been at least half-a-dozen fairly reliable sightings, off Ailsa Craig, in the Kilbrannan Sound, and in lower Loch Fyne.

Steady Increase

From then on there was a slow but recognisable increase in the number of sightings of Lesser Rorquals, mainly from the above same areas of Clyde, as recorded in the series of Clyde Vertebrate Atlases, and this was accompanied by marked changes in the status of some other Clyde cetaceans.

The most noticeable change was the quite dramatic decrease in the occurrences of the Bottle-nosed Whale *Hyperoodon ampullatus*, formerly far and away the commonest large cetacean in Clyde waters, with a good number of sightings each year and numerous strandings reported over the past 200 years. By the mid-1980s, however, the Bottle-nosed Whale had virtually disappeared from Clyde (Gibson, 1986). At the same time the Killer Whale *Orcinus orca* continued its steady, indeed relentless, increase, and the Common Dolphin *Delphinus delphis* increased from probably the rarest to possibly the commonest Clyde dolphin (Gibson, 1986).

By the mid-1980s I was beginning to see Lesser Rorquals more than occasionally in Clyde waters, whereas ten years previously even one sighting had been something of an event. From then on the increase in Lesser Rorqual sightings continued and accelerated, with many records from the lower Clyde sea area, off Ailsa Craig, in Kilbrannan Sound, and in lower Loch Fyne.

Present Status

The Killer Whale is now unquestionably the commonest large cetacean in Clyde waters, but in my own personal experience I now make nearly as many sightings of Lesser Rorquals as Killers. In sheer numbers, of course, the Killer remains the commonest large Clyde cetacean, for Lesser Rorquals in Clyde are usually seen as individuals or in very small groups, and never as the packs in which Killers are sometimes seen, e.g. a pack of well over thirty Killers in the Kilbrannan Sound in May 1973 (Gibson, 1976).

The best place to see Lesser Rorquals in the Clyde sea area remains off Ailsa Craig, the Kilbrannan Sound, north of Arran, and in lower Loch Fyne. Oddly enough, until quite recently I had never seen a Lesser Rorqual in the east part of the Sound of Bute (Gibson, 1990), from where I have very many records of cetaceans over the past half-century, but within the past five years I have had several reliable sightings. I now also have many sightings nearly up to the head of Loch Fyne, in Loch Long, and far up the River Clyde, off Ardmore and Cardross, opposite Port Glasgow.

In this respect, it is perhaps worth drawing attention to the fact that cetaceans have long been known to venture far up the River Clyde, even in the days when pollution of the river was infinitely greater than it is now (Gibson, 1976). The 1905 Dunbartonshire stranding of the Lesser Rorqual was at Dumbarton Rock (Gibson, 1989). There are many Bottle-nosed Whale records, including one as far up the river as Renfrew in 1906 (Anon., 1914; Gibson and Anderson, 1972), and there are older records of Killers in the White Cart river, near Renfrew (Gibson and Anderson, 1972).

Nowadays, several cetacean species are regularly seen far up the River Clyde, but the most remarkable occurrence must remain the Common Dolphin seen jumping in Princes Dock, in the centre of the city of Glasgow (Sutcliffe, 1983), which "was photographed by one of the staff of the *Daily Record* newspaper, from the very offices of which, overlooking the dock, the dolphin had first been seen!" (Gibson, 1986). For those unfamiliar with the local geography, this is just about as far up the river as anything can possibly go, since the weir then obstructs any further progress. As yet, however, the furthest point up the river where I have seen a Lesser Rorqual is still just off Port Glasgow.

Summary

During the past twenty years, therefore, the Lesser Rorqual has increased in status from being one of the least common large cetaceans in the Clyde to becoming a very regular visitor. Over the past seven years I myself have averaged up to half-a-dozen sightings a year, and other sightings have been reported. This, moreover, is during a period when another large cetacean, the Bottle-nosed Whale, has almost completely disappeared.

I have now been recording cetaceans in the Clyde sea area for well over fifty years. Half a century ago I personally had never seen a Lesser Rorqual in the Clyde; a quarter of a century ago I was beginning to see the odd one; now I can make a small but regular number of sightings each year from all over the Clyde sea area, including nearly to the head of the great sea lochs and as far up the river as Port Glasgow. I have no doubts whatsoever that this represents a very genuine increase. Needless to say, I shall always be glad to receive any information on additional sightings, particularly from less obvious parts of the Clyde faunal area. Information on changes in recorded status from other parts of Scotland will also be welcome.

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NOTES ON THE BUMBLE-BEES OF THE CUMBRAE ISLANDS

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Introduction

For the past fifty years I have been making regular visits to both the Great and Little Cumbrae islands. The main purpose of my visits has usually been to investigate the vertebrates, and accounts have already been published of the mammals (Gibson and Shillaker, 1974), breeding birds (Gibson, 1957 and 1969), reptiles and amphibians (Gibson, 1976), plus an Atlas of all vertebrates (Gibson, 1980), but in addition I also published a short account of the butterflies seen (Gibson, 1982).

For many years, however, I have also taken a considerable interest in bumble-bees (Genus *Bombus*) and the closely-allied cuckoo-bees (Genus *Psithyrus*), and always kept notes about any bees I saw on the Cumbraes. To the best of my knowledge, no separate account of the bees of the Cumbrae islands has previously appeared, so I hope that these notes on distribution, collected casually over the past fifty years and fairly intensively during the past fifteen years, will be of interest to other observers.

In addition to these notes on the bees of the Cumbraes, I recently published an account of the bumble-bees and cuckoo-bees of the neighbouring Buteshire islands of Bute and Inchmarnock (Gibson, 1990a and 1990b). As far as I have been able to discover, however, there are very few differences in the bee populations of these two groups of adjacent Buteshire islands, which is probably what one would expect.

Brief Description of the Islands

As far as the occurrence of bumble-bees on offshore islands is concerned, the main points of interest are distance of the island from the mainland, size, and vegetation/habitat. The Great Cumbrae measures some three miles north-south by nearly two miles west-east, and covers over 5,000 acres. The south bay contains the small town and popular holiday resort of Millport. The island rises to a maximum height of 415 feet, with a sporting 18-hole golf course near the summit. Most of the island is farmed, with areas of rough moorland with heather and

bracken on the higher ground. The Little Cumbrae, lying about three-quarters of a mile to the south, is roughly triangular in shape, measures some one and three-quarter miles by three-quarters of a mile, covers 723 acres, and rises to a height of 409 feet; it is uninhabited apart from the lighthouse (now converted to automatic) on the west and the owner's house on the east. Most of the island is covered with rough moorland vegetation of bracken and heather. The two islands lie in the Firth of Clyde, with the Great Cumbrae some one and a half miles from the north Ayrshire coast and the Little Cumbrae the same distance from the south end of the Island of Bute.

Identification Method

Identification is fairly straightforward for several of the larger and more common species of bees, but for the more unusual or smaller species I had to devise some method to assist accurate field identification, which is not easy for some species. The method I use for identification is to catch and imprison the bee for a short time in a clear plastic cup with a lid. This makes close and detailed examination easily possible, and identification, when immediately compared to a suitable key, usually reliable. It also avoids any real harm to the bee or danger to the observer. It makes good sense to take care when examining bees, since the sting of some species can be surprisingly severe, particularly if one has been previously stung and possibly sensitized.

For many years now I have been in the habit of carrying this small plastic cup with me whenever I am out on fieldwork of any kind, and it has considerably increased the information I have been able to gather on bee distribution. Without this useful aid to identification I would unquestionably have been unable to identify many of the smaller or more unusual bees with the degree of accuracy required, and therefore many records would probably have been missed.

Identification Keys

The identification book I originally used was Edward Step's *Bees, Wasps, Ants and Allied Insects of the British Isles* (1932), which as a boy I purchased nearly sixty years ago, and still value, but within recent years I have used Dr. D.V. Alford's *Bumblebees* (1975), which has more detailed identification keys and illustrations, and also has the advantage of up-to-date classification and nomenclature. These two works have enabled me to identify nearly all the bees I have found.

Information on Distribution

The following notes on the distribution of bumble-bees on the Cumbraes are entirely personal, but at least a start has been made, and needless to say, if any other naturalists know of any additional published or unpublished records, I shall be most grateful to have these drawn to my attention. It may be helpful to other observers to emphasize the large number of records which occur in association with brambles or thistles at shore-level, and with heather on the moors.

I do not believe that my list contains anything particularly unusual or very different from the bees to be found on the neighbouring Ayrshire mainland. Nevertheless, I consider it is always worth while recording what has been found on two adjacent islands some one and a half miles offshore.

The islands of Great and Little Cumbrae occupy the major part of the Ordnance Survey 10-kilometre square NS15, which also contains small parts of the adjacent Ayrshire mainland and the neighbouring Island of Bute. To my personal notes I have therefore added any additional records for square NS15 given in the national distribution Atlas, the *Atlas of the Bumblebees of the British Isles* (Alford, 1980), making an assumption that these NS15 records presumably refer to the Cumbraes, although without any other knowledge as to the origin of the records. These instances are made clear in the text.

English Names

With regard to the English names of bees it is apparently the practice nowadays not to use these in scientific work (Alford, 1975 and 1980), but sixty years ago, as a boy just becoming interested in bees, I learned these names from Edward Step's book and from the senior naturalists of my early days, so have continued to use them ever since in day-to-day description. Even although these English names may seem to be somewhat contrived, they have now been in use for generations and I am sure that they are useful to the average naturalist, so the English names are also included in the Systematic List.

The original English name for the Genus *Bombus* was Humble-Bee. This was certainly the version commonly used up till the time of Step (1932), but by the 1940s the name Bumble-Bee appears to have been preferred, and has remained the name in general use ever since.

Systematic List

Most naturalists will be aware that there are two distinct types of bumble-bees, the working species (Genus *Bombus*), i.e. the true bumble-bees, and the non-working species (Genus *Psithyrus*), the so-called cuckoo-bees because of their inquiline habits. The cuckoo-bees depend for their existence on the true bumble-bees, in whose nests they are reared.

In the following Systematic List the arrangement and nomenclature follow Alford (1975).

Genus *Bombus*

BROKEN-BELTED BUMBLE-BEE *Bombus soroeensis*

Not common, with less than a dozen records during the past fifty years, all from Little Cumbrae. No record from Great Cumbrae. Alford (1980) lists pre-1960 records for NS15.

SMALL EARTH BUMBLE-BEE *Bombus lucorum*

One of the commonest species on Great Cumbrae; widely distributed, and in numbers second only to *hortorum*; found from gardens to the moors. Also common on Little Cumbrae.

LARGE EARTH BUMBLE-BEE *Bombus magnus*

[At one time regarded as a variety of *lucorum*, but now considered to be a separate species (Alford, 1975). I have no record from the Cumbraes, but Alford (1980) gives a pre-1960 from NS15].

BUFF-TAILED BUMBLE-BEE *Bombus terrestris*

Fairly common and widely distributed on Great Cumbrae, although in numbers not nearly so common as *pratorum* or *lucorum*; probably about one *terrestris* to some twenty *pratorum*. Found more in the gardens and on lower ground; rare on moorland, but a good many records from Little Cumbrae. Somewhat surprisingly, Alford (1980) gives no record from NS15.

HEATH BUMBLE-BEE *Bombus jonellus*

Fairly well distributed over both islands, but virtually confined to the heather moors, as one might expect from the English name. In numbers, much the same as *terrestris*.

EARLY BUMBLE-BEE *Bombus pratorum*

Fairly common and widely distributed on Great Cumbrae. Not so common on the moors, but a good many records for Little Cumbrae.

LARGE RED-TAILED BUMBLE-BEE *Bombus lapidarius*

Rare, but I have a few records extending back for nearly fifty years from both islands. Virtually all records very close to the shore-line, and nearly all from thistles. Pre-1960 records from NS15 given by Alford (1980).

SMALL GARDEN BUMBLE-BEE *Bombus hortorum*

Abundant and widely distributed in all areas, from shore to moors. By far the commonest species of bee on both islands.

MOSS CARDER-BEE *Bombus muscorum*

Small numbers, but fairly well distributed on both islands, mainly around the coastal areas; less common on moorland.

COMMON CARDER-BEE *Bombus pascuorum*

Less common than *muscorum*, but records from both islands. Most often seen in very warm weather, and not often found in very exposed situations. Pre-1960 records given for NS15 by Alford (1980).

Genus *Psithyrus***GIPSY CUCKOO-BEE *Psithyrus bohemicus***

Fairly common and widely distributed on both islands. An inquiline of *Bombus lucorum*, whose distribution it follows. Pre-1960 records from NS15 given by Alford (1980).

BARBUT'S CUCKOO-BEE *Psithyrus barbutellus*

Fairly common and widely distributed on both islands. An inquiline of *Bombus hortorum*, the commonest bee on the Cumbraes, whose distribution it follows. Pre-1960 records from NS15 given by Alford (1980).

FIELD CUCKOO-BEE *Psithyrus campestris*

An inquiline of *Bombus pascuorum*. Alford (1975) says that this "is a relatively common and widespread species", and lists it for NS15 (1980), which probably refers to the Cumbraes. I, however, have no personal record.

Summary

Possibly thirteen species of bumble-bees have been recorded for the Great and Little Cumbrae, and I have seen eleven of these species myself. By far the commonest are *hortorum* and *lucorum*, followed by their inquilines *bohemicus* and *barbutellus*, which together comprise the vast majority of the entire Cumbrae bee population. In my limited experience the other species are all comparatively uncommon or rare, but this, of course, may simply be because they are difficult to identify or are inconspicuous, and indeed I strongly suspect I would never have noticed some species at all had I not developed the routine habit of trapping and examining any bee which seemed unusual.

It is hoped, therefore, that the publication of the above short species list may stimulate others to add to the known information about the distribution of bees on islands in the West of Scotland.

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1872-1891

The Annals of Scottish Natural History
1892-1911

The Scottish Naturalist
1912-1939, 1948-1957, 1961-1964

The Western Naturalist
1972-1982

The Scottish Naturalist
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CONTENTS

1995 - Part 1

- The New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1834-45:
Correct Publication Dates of the Parish Accounts**
By Dr. J.A. Gibson 3-52
- The Marine Fauna of the St. Kilda Archipelago**
By Mr. J.R. Ellis, Mr. P.S. Cadman, Dr. S.B. Piertney and
Mr. D.L. Geiger 53-70
- Increase of the Lesser Rorqual in the Clyde Faunal Area**
By Dr. J.A. Gibson 71-73
- Notes on the Bumble-bees of the Cumbrae Islands**
By Dr. J.A. Gibson 75-81

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